



Daily Report

Soviet Union

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U.S.-USSR Geneva Commission Session Ends
LD051312 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 5 TASS—The Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission ended its regular session in Geneva today.

The commission was set up in keeping with the December 21, 1972 memorandum of understanding between the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to facilitate the implementation of goals and provisions of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic arms and on measures to reduce the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war.

U.S. Expert Criticizes Aims of SDI Program
PM060907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
3 Nov 87 First Edition p 7

[TASS report: "U.S. Scientist on SDI"]

[Text] Bonn, 2 Nov—The "Strategic Defense Initiative" publicized by the White House is a shield which the Pentagon intends to use as cover for placing nuclear weapons in earth orbit in circumvention of existing international agreements. U.S. scientist David Parnas, former member of the Consultative Council Monitoring

the Implementation of SDI, declared this at a discussion in Munich on problems of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." Awareness of this fact in the process of more profound familiarization with the SDI program, he emphasized, was one of the reasons why he quit that post.

The Reagan administration regards the "Star Wars" program, above all, as an important constituent part of the deterrence strategy, D. Parnas pointed out. Many elements of the SDI system make no sense from the viewpoint of ensuring ABM defense but are exceptionally dangerous as first-strike weapons. In this connection the scientist pointed to the destabilizing effect of the so-called "space shield" on international politics and the disarmament process, emphasizing that the plans for the militarization of space create an obstacle in the way of reaching accords on the reduction of military arsenals.

The creation of a "space shield" is technically impossible, and many leading U.S. specialists adhere to such a viewpoint, D. Parnas said. The control system is the most vulnerable link—the slightest error in the program of the computers directing the entire complex system of space stations will result in a nuclear war being unleashed. It is impossible to verify the correctness of the set program under real conditions, the scientist emphasized.

Chernyshev Comments on NATO Planning Session
LD051623 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—By TASS Military Writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group just concluded a two-day meeting at the level of defence ministers in Monterey, California. In its communique, the NATO group expressed the hope for rapid progress in the sphere of Soviet-American talks on a 50-per cent cut in strategic offensive arms. Such a statement, it would seem, should only be welcomed. But are there grounds for this? Is this expression of "hope" corroborated in the communique and by practical actions of NATO countries?

First of all, there should be awareness on both sides of the Atlantic that the possibility of substantial cuts in strategic offensive arms is linked directly with the consolidation of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. The obligations for keeping within the treaty for a definite term and its observance in the form in which it was signed and ratified is the necessary foundation for strategic stability in conditions of a 50-per cent cut in strategic offensive arms. But there is no mention of this in the communique of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. NATO defence ministers ignore the objective relationship between strategic offensive arms and defensive arms. The "hope for rapid progress" is nothing more than diplomatic politeness or, simply speaking, empty verbiage.

Moreover, NATO Countries' support for the U.S. SDI programme and direct involvement of some of them in the work under the programme makes them immediate participants of the erosion of the ABM treaty. For those who are striving to destroy that foundation of the process of disarmament, statements about the "adherence" to the reduction of strategic offensive arms, might only mean the wish to ease demands on SDI, to enhance its effectiveness, to ensure in simpler ways the achievement of the strategic advantage for the side which will be deploying space strike arms.

Another thesis in the communique merits attention: the NATO countries emphasized the importance of a comprehensive and consistent approach to all the elements of arms control. This declarative statement obviously hangs in mid-air and shows the lack of logic since the ministers of the NATO bloc, as was proven earlier, have no comprehensive approach. But then they are quite "consistent": they declare again and again that NATO's strategy of "flexible reacting" remains unchanged, that the NATO bloc is determined to upgrade nuclear forces so as to ensure "impressive deterrence". Such pronouncements leave no room for the wish to advance to a world without nuclear arms. In this connection it would not be amiss to recall that quite recently London and Paris openly expressed their negative attitude to a world without nuclear arms and confirmed their adherence to a

different thing: the programmes of building up their nuclear arsenals. They have long-range plans for "consolidation" the Anglo-French system of "nuclear deterrence", up to the year 2020.

The question arises how some West European NATO countries visualize their role in the process of the reduction of nuclear arsenals. Apparently, they try in advance to ensure for themselves the role of detached observers who give "advice" to the USSR and the US and have not the slightest wish to become participants in the disarmament process. And it is only by joint efforts of all the countries that the road to a stable and secure world can be paved, and this objective truth should be realized in the capitals of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Arbatov, Primakov, Falin Host News Conference
LD060327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1841 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] We now offer for your attention a report on the press conference devoted to the topic "The realities of peace and the new political thinking," which took place at the Press Center of the Great October Socialist Revolution 70th anniversary.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified report] Numerous questions by Soviet and foreign journalists — and the hall was full — were answered today by Soviet scientists: Academician Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, Academician Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, and Doctor of History Falin, chairman of the Board of the *Novosti* news agency. These questions covered virtually the entire spectrum of problems of present-day international life, politics—from the state and prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations, to problems of ecology, those present showed great interest in the ideas and thoughts voiced by Comrade Gorbachev in his report in the Kremlin and at the meeting with the representatives of parties and movements, which threw light on new, major facets of world politics.

[Nestra] Czechoslovak Television, Vlastimil Nestrta. Yesterday, at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements Mikhail Gorbachev said that perestroika eliminates the fear of the Soviet threat, but at the same time one can hear the view that perestroika represents a danger to the countries of the West because the Soviet Union will become stronger and, in this context, more dangerous. Can you comment on this?

[Reporter] This question is answered by Academician Arbatov.

[Arabatov] You see, this is indeed already taking place. This is not simply, so to speak, something which lies in the future. Perestroika does not exist because we have such an aim: We started perestroika for other reasons because we believe this to be necessary for ourselves. Perestroika fairly effectively demolishes the stereotypes

that have taken shape, taken shape not by accident, and which, to be precise, have been formulated for a long time about the Soviet Union and the Soviet threat.

For the post-war period this became an indispensable part of the basis of the West's general policies, of its military alliances, of its large military economy, and even of its internal affairs and its internal sense of well-being as it were. After all, you only feel yourself to be "the good empire" when there is "an evil empire" somewhere. This is now being destroyed by virtue of what is being done inside the Soviet Union, because of the highly effective Soviet initiatives already taken and which, of course, will be undertaken also in future.

I think that this means the West needs to restructure, too. Will this represent a threat to the West? I think that it will, for certain people in the West. In the West there are those who deeply linked — and whose prosperity, influence, and revenue, everything — are linked with a definite foreign policy and with definite prejudices and foundations. This will, nevertheless, have to be done; and it will have to be done even though this now appears very improbable to many.

[Reporter] Bulgarian correspondents put two questions simultaneously to Dr. Falin: How did the concept of "new thinking" arise; and a question connected with the shift in the West's position regarding the West German Pershing-1A missiles. In reply it was stated that the new thinking was long and painfully thought out, the result of an objective analysis of the processes taking place. It is the courageous conclusion from the premises that required us to courageously renounce dogmas, to review many of the ideas which have been making themselves felt for decades. At the same time, it was particularly stressed, we regard the new thinking not as a one-time thing, but as a long-term process; at the same time we do not claim to be the final authority on the truth.

[Falin] Concerning your second question about the Pershing-1A's, I would put it this way: If one considers the movement on this question on the part of the West, this is not so much the result of any new thinking but the result of necessity and of the circumstances that have arisen, and which did not leave some of our Western counterparts any choice other than to agree with the quite realistic and objective position, with our objective demands that these systems — here we are talking about U.S. warheads on West German Pershing-1A missiles — should be taken into appropriate consideration and that their solution should be included in the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles.

Therefore, it is still too early to draw too great conclusions about the future from this shift, which is, nonetheless, highly assessed by the Soviet side as a contribution by the FRG Government, in particular, to the achievement of an accord.

[Reporter] The question about the West German Pershing-1A logically turned the attention of those present at the press centre towards the means of delivering nuclear weapons and towards the nuclear arsenals of certain other West European countries, in particular to those of Britain and France. In this connection, Academician Primakov explained why the USSR had so far left these weapons outside the framework of the talks.

[Primakov] To begin with, ~~at the~~ present stage we thought it possible to concentrate mainly on bilateral, Soviet-U.S. talks, on arms reduction. That is natural because according to various assessments, our two countries have on their hands from 93 to 97% of nuclear missile systems. At some stage, naturally, the inclusion of Britain and France will be essential, as well as the other nuclear powers.

If one is talking about the exclusion of British and France — that is, not taking into account British and French missiles in the medium-range and operational-tactical missile system — I can say here directly that our position is that France and Britain can hardly wage a war against us independently, without the United States. However, if Britain and France were to wage war together with the United States against us, then obviously means exist to insure our security.

[Unidentified reporter] A question from *The London Times*: A recent opinion poll carried out by the French and your Academy of Sciences came to the conclusion that 44% of people here are in favor of removing the Berlin wall, which is 10% more than those who want to keep it. When will you resolve this question, and will there be any change in your position on this?

[Falin] To tell the truth, I do not know the details of the poll you mentioned or what sort of poll it was. Moreover, any questions, especially if they are narrow, give only relatively valuable results. You are asking this question not about the poll, naturally, but in connection with the particular views and interests which you represent. In this connection, I would like to say, quite clearly and definitively, the following:

The real architects of what you call the Berlin Wall were not the USSR and the GDR but the three Western Powers, the FRG, and certain forces in West Berlin. They built this wall for which the GDR had to pay more than 150 billion marks — that's what was stolen through West Berlin. Consequently, when you say the existing system of maintaining order on the frontier should undergo certain changes, changes for the better, obviously one must see that the prerequisites for such changes are created in the West.

For the rest, I would like to remind you of the statements by the GDR leadership on this question, primarily by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, who said that the GDR would continue its efforts to normalize relations, including its relations with

the FRG and West Berlin; and within the framework of these efforts, if there is sufficient understanding and response from the Western side, there could be positive changes.

[Reporter] At the press conference, considerable attention was devoted to the upcoming Soviet-USSR summit. In this regard, a question was asked about the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Moscow and the trip by Comrade Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, to Washington prior to the reaching of an accord about the visit by Comrade Gorbachev to the United States. A Western reporter formulated it as follows: Did changes take place in the Soviet stance on the eve of the accord on a summit meeting?

[Arbatov] I can't quite see what you are getting at when you speak about the changes which took place in the Soviet stance after the talks, after Shultz' visit to Moscow. During Shultz' visit to Moscow, many outstanding questions on the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles were tackled and resolved. A discussion took place on a number of other questions connected with Soviet-U.S. relations and the summit meeting. The Soviet side was looking for an opportunity to bring the positions closer together, but I don't see any other radical changes in the Soviet stance. Strictly speaking, the foundations for all this had already been laid beforehand.

[Falin] I would to more precisely describe what took place after Shultz' visit to Moscow: A rapprochement of the positions of the two sides has taken place. Thanks to this rapprochement, at the basis of which lay mutual efforts, agreement was reached on the agenda of the summit meeting, and some other questions were resolved which gave the go ahead for such a meeting. I repeat: The efforts were mutual, not one-sided it is accordingly quite hard to speak of changes only on the Soviet side.

[Primakov] May I say a few words? Let's reconstruct the chain of events. A month ago Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze was in Washington. He made two proposals that, from our point of view, would promote the resolution of the question of a 50% reduction in strategic offensive forces in conjunction with the preservation of the ABM treaty. The first is a definite specification of the laboratories where tests can be carried out. The second is the proposal of a list, apart from which everything can be tested in space. This was received positively by the U.S. side, judging from Shultz' first reaction. It is natural that when Shultz arrived here...it is quite clear that it was this topic that we wished to push ahead with; and it was advanced, in that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made new proposals in the direction of posing and resolving this question in the future, and a definite schedule for resolving this question was outlined.

[Reporter] In the replies to the press conference participants it was stressed that the Soviet Union does not intend to reduce the scope of its foreign policy to

relations with only the United States. What takes place in them today is undoubtedly extremely important. This is of importance to the entire world. But given this, Soviet policy will not lose sight of the relations with other countries, especially with neighboring ones. It was on the same note that relations with countries of the Third World were examined. Academician Primakov said that radical solutions are required to eliminate neocolonialism. We must finally end the absolutely abnormal conditions in international trade resulting from the activities of multinational monopolies. Our country is entirely in favor of resolving this question, which is connected with the huge foreign debt accumulated by these states. The Soviet Union has always supported the just demands of the developing countries.

A few Western journalists raised the role of the U.S. military-industrial complex, and its influence on Washington's foreign policy; they claimed that its influence is not very great, that the military-industrial conglomerate is allegedly no longer an obstacle to Soviet-U.S. talks.

[Unidentified woman reporter] I have a question for all three of you: The traditional Soviet viewpoint is that the military-industrial complex determines the policy of the White House, and that the military-industrial complex in the United States is not only hostile and suspicious toward the Soviet Union, but is also trying to obstruct agreements. We are now on the brink of an agreement on intermediate armaments. What has changed in the United States? Has the military-industrial complex lost its significance?

[Arbatov] The term "military-industrial complex" was not invented by Marxists or Communists. It was first used by President Eisenhower, a conservative Republican; in his farewell speech when he was leaving the presidency, he warned of the danger of the military-industrial complex. So, if you don't like the term, you must blame the Republicans, since President Eisenhower is no longer with us. As for the fact that it has an influence on U.S. foreign policy, I don't think any serious American doubts this, and I think the person who asked this question also knows it perfectly well. The military-industrial complex has official lobbyists registered in the United States; it has its representatives in the administration, one of whom is about to retire — but I imagine his successor will also have good contacts with the military-industrial complex. That influence is a fact, but Gorbachev also has said — and this is our point of view — that the military-industrial complex is not omnipotent, and the policy of the United States is determined by quite a number of often contradictory factors. We see that even the policy of a very ideologically-inclined administration — I would say the most ideological of the postwar U.S. administrations — is also subject to the influence of these changes. We see what the U.S. politicians are going to have to take into account, but whether this situation will continue, how long it will go on — that is a question that is difficult to answer as

yet. In fact, Comrade Gorbachev asked this in his report at the 70th anniversary: Can capitalism live without a military economy, without this military narcotic, this drug which has played a considerable part up to now? Well, here I can only give you my personal opinion. It seems to me that it cannot live by resorting to that drug to the extent that it does at present: it won't be able to avoid a great economic collapse and social upheaval. [end recording]

Examine Views of Restructuring

LD051149 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1011 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—Restructuring in the Soviet Union is effectively destroying stereotypes about the USSR and the "Soviet threat" that have developed over a long time in the West, said Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He stated this when speaking here today at the 70th GOSR anniversary Press Center at a meeting with journalists devoted to the topic "The realities of peace and the new political thinking."

For the postwar period, Academician Arbatov stressed, these stereotypes have become the basis of the general policies of the West, its military alliances, the military economy, and even its internal affairs, and of feeling good, so to speak. After all, you only feel like "an empire of good" when there is "an empire of evil" somewhere. Now these stereotypes are being destroyed because of what is being done inside the Soviet Union, its initiatives, which have already been put forward, and which doubtlessly will be undertaken in the future as well.

Georgiy Arbatov said that the restructuring in the Soviet Union is forcing the West to restructure, too. Thus, on Wednesday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech from which it is already evident how difficult it is for him to substantiate his propositions about the need for a military upgrading of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Now, when mankind is under the threat of a "universal death penalty," Academician Arbatov stressed, people have lost the right to behave as they behaved over thousands of years, using force in international relations and basing policies on weapons and coercion.

Address Disarmament

LD051510 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—"The world should be saved in order to be altered, and it should be altered in order to be saved." This thought expressed at a meeting of representatives of parties and movements who arrived for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary

of the Great October Revolution keynoted a press conference "realities of the world and new political thinking," held here today. Academicians Georgiy Arbatov and Yevgeniy Primakov, chairman of the board of the *Novosti Press Agency* Valentin Falin took part in the press conference.

Stereotypes about the USSR and the alleged Soviet menace have become the foundation of the common policy of the West, of its military alliances, its military economy, its internal affairs in the post-war period, Academician Arbatov said in the press center of the 70th anniversary of the October. These stereotypes are now being destroyed because of what is being done within the Soviet Union, because of the initiatives it had advanced and will, undoubtedly, continue advancing.

Now that humanity is faced with the threat of extinction, people can no longer behave the way they behaved over millennia, using force in international relations, basing the policy on arms, on coercion, he said. The use of force should be refrained from, if humanity is to survive.

The aim of present-day policy is to turn possibilities into realities, Valentin Falin said. It is precisely in this context that we view the coming visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States, since this visit opens opportunities for a breakthrough to a better, less dangerous world, in which there will be smaller volumes of nuclear arms or there will be no nuclear arms at all. The Soviet leadership holds that these opportunities should be used intensively.

As far as priorities go, the main trend now is the stoppage or alteration of the tendencies that lead to the brink beyond which civilization will be eliminated, Academician Primakov said. The problem of disarmament, is, naturally, of priority importance in this sense. But the Soviet Union has never opposed nor does it oppose the problem of disarmament to the task of elimination of international conflicts. Moreover, international conflicts can spark off world war. In this connection, Academician Primakov pointed to concrete Soviet proposals aimed at the settlement of the situation in various areas, specifically in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East.

Analysing the problem of relations with developing countries, Yevgeniy Primakov noted that radical solutions aimed at the elimination of neocolonialism, at putting an end to exploitation are needed. The Soviet Union supported and supports the justice of the demands of developing countries to eliminate inequitable terms of international trade created as a result of the activity of transnational corporations. We are wholly for a democratic solution of the question linked with huge external indebtedness amassed by those countries.

In this connection it was noted at the press conference that developing countries have to spend on armaments a considerable part of their gross national product, which is meagre as it is. This leads to dire economic consequences. Poor countries are thus involved in the arms race.

It was emphasised at the press conference that the Soviet Union does not view new thinking as a temporary process. It regards new thinking as collective wisdom of humanity. We do not claim the ultimate truth. The Soviet Union is interested in widening and deepening contacts, in more vigorous exchange of opinions on all the most important problems of the present: of the prevention of war and of disarmament, the ecological problem and other problems on which the future civilisation and life on earth depend, and the Soviet Union openly states this interest.

Accuse Weinberger on Missiles

*LD051628 Moscow World Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Dr Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has described the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's recent statement as an attempt to poison the atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-American summit. In that statement Mr Weinberger favored the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe. At a press conference in Moscow Dr Arbatov voiced the hope that common sense would prevail in the American political circles, especially in the Senate, and that the Soviet proposals to stop the deployment of more intermediate range missiles even before the agreement on scrapping those missiles is signed would be accepted.

USSR Circulates Letter on Human Rights at UN *LD052222 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] New York November 5 TASS—"The Soviet Union actively comes out in favour of developing and strengthening international cooperation in the humanitarian field, including the elaboration of new effective measures within the U.N. framework for the exercise of human rights and basic freedoms", says the USSR's letter which is included in the U.N. secretary-general's report entitled "International Conditions and Human Rights" and circulated at the Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The Soviet Union's proposal to convene in Moscow a widely representative conference of the states, which participated in the All-European Conference on Security

and Cooperation in Europe, on the entire range of humanitarian issues became an important step in tackling global problems common to mankind", the letter points out.

"The implementation of the proposal would become an important factor in building confidence in relations between states and peoples and in the attainment of the lofty goals of the United Nations".

"The Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that every state has possibilities for raising the level of ensuring human rights and freedoms and that everyone should begin with oneself. Respect for others in conjunction with an objective, self-critical view of one's own society is the real basis for developing and strengthening cooperation in the name of increasingly full exercise of human rights and freedoms", the letter emphasizes.

"The Soviet Union shows through concrete acts its commitment to this principle, engaging in active work to democratise all aspects of social life, to strengthen legality and order on the basis of broader openness and strict observance of the principle of social justice".

The document conveys a proposal to strengthen the treaty basis of international cooperation in the exercise of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights of man.

PRAVDA Reports Issyk-kul Forum Swiss Meeting *PM051159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 6*

[Report by A. Zolotov: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] The small town of Wengen in Switzerland provided the name for the second meeting of participants in the "Issyk-kul forum" held in Kirghizia a year ago. Nearly all the participants in the first Issyk-kul meeting came to Switzerland.

"The renewal of thought in rapidly flowing reality—that is our aim. It is essential to return to ideals, it is essential to understand and eliminate all obstacles on the path of new thinking, it is essential to liberate ourselves from the concept of the enemy—the most stagnant phenomenon in present-day spiritual life," Peter Ustinov said. His opinion was shared by all those who gathered in Wengen, including eminent figures of modern culture—the forum's president, C. Aytmatov, the American writer A. Miller, the Hungarian sculptor I. Varga, the French architect Roger Taillibert. All agreed that only a creative approach to problems of the present day, only the revelation of all the potential of the human individual can unite mankind on the paths of a new awareness of the reality of today and tomorrow.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze, Matlock Discuss Summit, Treaty

LD060927 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0910 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received John Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. During their conversation, matters concerning preparation for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, specifically those connected with the completion of work on the treaty on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles were discussed.

U.S. Media View 'Historic' Gorbachev Speech

PM051221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under the general heading: "Historic Document"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Nov—America is listening to and watching reports from the Soviet capital. M.S. Gorbachev's report has elicited a tremendous response here. The mass media have not confined themselves to their usual practice of giving an account of it. Extracts from the speech are accompanied by pithy, serious commentaries displaying a genuine desire to analyze and interpret what is happening in the Soviet country.

Responding to a request from journalists to comment on the report, an official administration spokesman said: "It is a very interesting and important report by the general secretary, embracing a wide range of questions both of an internal nature and concerning relations between the great powers. I can assure you that we are reading it with tremendous interest. I am sure that everything the general secretary said will be examined most carefully in the process of preparing for the summit meeting."

"In his speech Mikhail Gorbachev touched on the past, particularly Stalin's abuses, the present, and the future of the country and the efforts to reduce nuclear arms. It will be some time before specialists are in a position to analyze all the nuances of the speech. But it is clear that it was a very important speech," ABC TV's morning news program stated. In its evening reportage from Moscow the television company pointed out: "The Soviet leader was very frank in his criticism of other politicians who would like to slow up his reforms. He went very far in his criticism of the man who, more than anyone else, is identified with violence and repression in the USSR—Stalin. It was a historic speech. The Soviet leader displayed understanding of the fact that the country cannot advance until it has come to grips with its past."

"Mikhail Gorbachev compared the profound changes which he is seeking in Soviet society with the October Revolution. He described restructuring as the most important event since the revolution," Washington's WUSA TV pointed out. WJAL, another local television company, described the Soviet leader's report as "extremely frank."

CBS TV stated: "The Soviet Union has turned a page of history. Gorbachev has summed up 70 years on the eve of the revolution anniversary. He took an intent look at the Soviet past and condemned critics who question his program for shaping the country's economic future."

Commenting on the Soviet leader's statements, Professor S. Cohen of Princeton University said in an NBC TV interview: "Mikhail Gorbachev makes an impression as a confident leader full of determination to continue the reforms. There is no doubt about this. The Stalinist system created 50 years ago, a system of almost total state control over society, is being dismantled. Potentially this is a historic moment. A great deal will happen as a result of the reforms."

All commentators without exception have drawn attention to M.S. Gorbachev's statements on his upcoming meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan and on his intention to discuss problems of reducing strategic arms and setting limits on the SDI program. "We will have to wait and see how receptive the administration will be on the question of SDI," an ABC correspondent pointed out.

Weinberger's Official Resignation Reported

LD051555 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS—The White House officially announced today the resignation of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger after holding this post for almost seven years.

Weinberger was one of the two remaining members of the initial cabinet formed by Ronald Reagan when he was elected President.

Further on Weinberger

LD051747 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The White House officially announced today that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger resigned after holding this post for almost seven years.

Mr Weinberger was one of the two remaining members of the initial cabinet formed by Ronald Reagan when he was elected President.

Speaking at a special ceremony in the White House President Reagan specially note Mr Weinberger's services in strengthening the U.S. military potential.

The CBS TV network points out that as secretary of defense in the Reagan administration Caspar Weinberger was busy effecting the largest build-up of U.S. Armed Forces in the entire peace-time history of the country, and that he always asked the maximum sums of money for weaponry and declined to moderate requests.

An official announcement has it that the resignation of the Pentagon chief was caused by "personal reasons". However, it is no secret that Mr Weinberger had serious political differences with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for a long time, including those over an agreement with the Soviet Union on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Local analysts note that Mr Weinberger's resignation is to a certain extent a blow to the administration which is having a hard time owing to the on-going political scandal Irangate and economic upheavals.

Frank Carlucci, 57, the now assistant to the President for national security affairs, has been appointed Mr Weinberger's successor.

Robert Dole, leader of the Republican minority in the U.S. Senate has said that Mr Carlucci's appointment will be favourably viewed in the upper house of Congress which is to endorse the candidacy of the new secretary of defense.

In recent years Mr Carlucci has held a number of high positions in the U.S. Administration. He was the deputy of Mr Weinberger when the latter was the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Under the Ford administration, Mr Carlucci was appointed the U.S. ambassador to Portugal. Then he held the post of the CIA's deputy director and in 1981-1982 was U.S. undersecretary of defense.

The Washington Post newspaper wrote that Mr Carlucci is known in the administration as a more flexible and pragmatic politician than Mr Weinberger.

A career military officer, Lieutenant General Colin Powell (who until now worked as the first deputy of Mr Carlucci) has been appointed new assistant to the President for national security affairs.

U.S. To Supply Stinger Missiles to Chad
LD061007 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 6 TASS—The Reagan administration decided to supply Chad with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, reports the newspaper *New York Times*, referring to administration officials. It is

expected that 24 missiles and 7 launching units will be brought to Chad in about a fortnight. A group of American specialists have been dispatched to Ndjamena. They will train Chadian servicemen to handle missile launching units.

Murakhovskiy Receives U.S. Businessman
PM061045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 31 October V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received S. Chilevich [name as published], president of the U.S. firm "Chilevich Corporation," at the latter's request.

They discussed specific questions of cooperation in the sphere of the processing of agricultural products.

BRIEFS

Canadian University Exchange Agreement

Ottawa, 5 November (TASS)—The signing of an agreement on the extension of cooperation and exchange programmes between Saskatchewan and Chernovtsy Universities for another 10-year period has taken place in Saskatoon, Canada. Cooperation between the two higher educational establishments started in 1977. Since then many students and lecturers from Saskatoon have visited Chernovtsy University, which marked its 110th anniversary in 1985, to improve their knowledge of the Ukrainian language and history. In turn, postgraduate students and Ukrainian language teachers have visited Canada, where they familiarized themselves with Canadian experience and teaching methods. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 4 Nov 87 LD]

China

More on 13th CPC Congress Proceedings
PM061035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Second Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Barakhta and A. Krushinskiy dispatch: "An Important Factor"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct—The work of the 13th CPC Congress is drawing to a close. The congress presidium adopted draft resolutions on the CPC Central Committee accountability report and on the reports by the Central Advisory Commission and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and approved a draft document introducing a number of amendments to the party statute.

It is well known that no delegations from any foreign parties were invited to the 13th CPC Congress. Questions concerning the CPC's external ties and the range of problems of the international workers and communists movement were raised neither in the report nor in the debate. Nonetheless, the great importance of the Chinese Communists' forum on the international plane was indicated by the numerous greetings messages from communist parties, addressed to the congress from all over the world. The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* reported specifically that the congress also received a greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee.

People here were gratified to hear the news of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The PRC is making its contribution to the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for the strengthening of peace and international security. The efforts by the USSR and China in the international arena follow a similar direction in many respects. Successful implementation of the course mapped out by the 13th CPC Congress can be perceived as an important factor of peace, as many of the foreign journalists accredited here remarked in conversations with us.

Zhao Meets With Ethiopian Foreign Minister
LD061050 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 6 TASS—Developing social production forces and overcoming poverty are the only way of how the advantages of socialism can be opened up in China, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of China, said here. [sentence as published]

In a meeting with visiting Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh he said the effort of building socialism in China should be based on its specific realities and take into account the fact that it had been a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country with barely-developed productive forces and bypassed the phase of capitalism.

The past nine years had confirmed through practical experience that China had, by considering those factors, been able to make positive headway in building socialism. The decades since the revolution in China had also demonstrated that socialism met this country's conditions perfectly well, Zhao said, stressing that this was an "indisputable truth".

Speaking of claims in the West that Chinese reform presupposed capitalism, he said those making them did not understand China and the fact that the only aim of Chinese reform was to strengthen and advance socialism.

He noted that other socialist countries were pursuing reform as well and effectively looking for the best way of blending the fundamental principles of Marxism with their specific conditions.

Renmin Ribao Cited on Weinberger
LD051627 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 5 TASS—Commenting on the recently declared decision by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to resign, the newspaper "*Renmin Ribao*", the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, writes that, irrespective of who will be the next boss of the Pentagon, the USA will continue the arms race, since this is the state policy of the U.S. Administration. During the time of his stay in the office of the U.S. defense secretary, the newspaper points out, Weinberger "made a great contribution" to the cause of additional stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons and increasing military expenditures. His recent junket to the Persian Gulf area allegedly for inspecting the naval forces was really aimed at increasing U.S. military-strategic superiority in this area.

The sky-rocketing growth in appropriations for the arms race, "*Renmin Ribao*" writes, resulted in the fact that the U.S. federal budget deficit topped \$200 billion, and the state debt reached the huge sum of over \$2,000 billion, turning the USA into the world's biggest debtor. The commentary points out that all this provokes the concern of both of Americans and the international public.

30th Anniversary of Soviet-Chinese Society
PM041425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board: "Firm Bonds of Friendship. On the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society—the Soviet Union's First Society for Friendship With Peoples in Foreign Countries"]

[Text] The unforgettable scenes of national rejoicing on Tiananmen Square on 1 October 1949 at the proclamation of the PRC will always remain in my memory. I will also never forget the enthusiasm with which the Chinese people greeted the news that the Soviet Union was the first state to recognize the young republic and establish diplomatic relations with it the day after the proclamation of the PRC. The prophetic words of the great Chinese revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen had come true: As a best friend and ally, the Soviet Union will welcome a powerful, free China...

Educated by the Leninist party in the spirit of respect and friendship for the great Chinese people, the Soviet people did everything possible to give them support and assistance in the years of their struggle for victory of the

people's revolution and in tasks of building the foundations of the PRC's socialist economy, defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and strengthening its prestige in the international arena.

The constituent assembly held in Moscow on 29 October 1957 to form the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society reflected the Soviet people's long-standing sympathies for China and its liberation struggle and showed their desire to travel further together along the path of building a new life. "The formation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society," *Renmin Ribao* wrote, commenting on this event, "is a new facet in the all-round cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The Chinese people sincerely welcome formation of the society and its noble aims, and they wish it success in its work."

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has conducted its work to develop friendly ties with the Chinese public in close cooperation with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, which did a great deal in its first years to educate the Chinese people in a spirit of friendship with the Soviet people and acquaint them with the life of our country. Direct contacts were established between our society's branches in the republics, krais, oblasts, and cities of the Soviet Union and branches of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society in Chinese provinces and cities.

Guided by the unvarying and consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state of maintaining friendly relations with the Chinese people, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society did not interrupt its work even during the so-called "Cultural Revolution" in China, stating that it considered its main task to be that of contributing to preserving, strengthening, and developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries' peoples and broadly acquainting the Soviet public with the life of the Chinese people and their history and culture.

In past years our society has conducted more than 300 different ventures to celebrate important events in the history of the Chinese people's national liberation and revolutionary movement and in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has also devoted events to outstanding figures in Chinese literature and art, Chinese theater, cinema, and music. In 1983 the Soviet public was pleased to hear that, as a result of positive changes in Soviet-Chinese relations, our ties and contacts with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society were to be resumed. Today these ties and contacts are again conducted on a systematic basis and include the exchange of delegations and specialized groups of friendship society activists, photographic exhibitions, films, literature, and periodicals.

Our society's activity clearly shows that the Soviet public wholeheartedly approves and supports the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state of developing relations of

friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation with the PRC, a course which was reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress and in M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok in July 1986.

Soviet people closely follow the ways in which the Chinese people are solving the large-scale tasks of socialist building under CPC leadership. At the 13th CPC Congress currently being held in Beijing, Chinese Communists are assessing the results of the socialist transformations carried out in their country, outlining ways to progress further, and discussing the main aspects of the reform of the political structure, which is aimed at revealing the advantages of the socialist system as fully as possible and intensifying the democratization of PRC social life.

The reforms in China and restructuring in the USSR have many features in common, which creates considerable potential to expand Soviet-Chinese contacts, exchange experience, and conduct creative, constructive discussions. Formed 30 years ago, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will continue to play an active part in implementing our party's Leninist course in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Northeast Asia

Takeshita Elected Japanese Prime Minister
LD061008 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS—Noboru Takeshita, chairman of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was today elected prime minister at separate sittings of the parliament's upper and lower houses.

His nomination was backed by deputies from the ruling party which enjoys the absolute majority in the country's supreme legislative body.

Japan Toughens Trade Rules With Socialists
LD051650 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 5 TASS—The Japanese Government has endorsed the supplements to the act on control over foreign trade aimed at curbing commercial and economic ties of Japanese business circles with socialist countries. They include the list of states to which discriminatory restrictions imposed by Cocom, the Coordinating Committee for Control Over Export to Socialist Countries, apply. *Mainichi Daily News* reports that 13 socialist countries are on the list. The supplements adopted on Wednesday also list 181 kinds of goods and technologies whose deliveries to socialist countries without a preliminary permission by the authorities will be viewed as violations of Cocom provisions.

Tokyo thus took another step along the road of the further toughening of rules for trade of Japanese companies with foreign trading organizations of socialist countries. This is a step toward revising the law on control over currency operations and foreign trade endorsed by the house of representatives of Japanese parliament late in August this year. The law envisages the extension from three years to five years a prison term for businessmen and from one year to three years the administrative punishment for companies for the violation of provisions of the Coordination Committee on Control Over Export to Socialist countries. Aspects of the application of that law have been specified now.

New obstacles to trade of Japanese firms with socialist countries were put under Washington's pressure on Tokyo. Washington demands that the application of Cocom restrictions be enhanced. The Washington administration cites deliveries of lathes by the Japanese machine-building company Toshiba Kikai to the USSR and alleges that those deliveries strengthened the Soviet Navy.

Yi Kun-mo Receives Soviet Delegation

LD060056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Yi Kun-mo, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, received today a Soviet governmental delegation headed by Klyuyev, the USSR minister of light industry and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

The delegation is in Pyongyang in connection with the staging in Democratic Korea of the USSR national exhibition dedicated to the 70th anniversary of October. The discussion touched upon certain questions of improving the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and mutual aspiration was expressed to enrich it by new and progressive forms.

PRAVDA Questions Value of ROK Referendum

PM051339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Sergey Tikhomirov:
"Lessons of the Referendum"]

[Text] The world's news agencies filed their reports on the nationwide referendum in South Korea on the question of revising the constitution on a "priority" basis. They show that the overwhelming majority of South Koreans said "Yes" to the country's new basic law.

Need one note the great importance of this referendum for South Korea's future? In voting for the new constitution, almost 25 million people received for the first time in 16 years the right not only to directly elect the next president (Chon Tu-hwan, the present head of the Seoul regime, must quit his post next February), but

thereby expressed their negative attitude to the existing repressive political system in the south of the Korean peninsula. The document, already approved by the National Assembly (parliament) 2 weeks ago, includes articles about fundamental civil liberties and trade union rights, a provision limiting the president's power to declare a state of emergency and dissolve parliament, and so forth. Finally, the draft new constitution particularly points out the impermissibility of military interference in politics, even though it was an army general who had until very recently acted as a kind of "incubator," appointing cadres to leading state posts. Who currently holds the presidency? A retired general. Who reviews the "parade" at the headquarters of the ruling party? Another former general—No Tae-u. Incidentally, he has announced his intention to run for the South Korean presidency.

Thus, the approximate date of the presidential elections (they are scheduled to be held before 20 December) and the date when the new constitution comes into effect—25 February—are known. But the "unknown quantity" is still just which of the three main presidential contenders stands a chance of winning.

Whereas 2 months ago regime opponents Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung got the nod, now—since the latter's hasty decision to leave the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), the leading opposition party, and start a new party—the regime's opponents have essentially weakened their own positions. The personal ambitions of the "two Kims," each seeking nomination as the sole presidential contender from the opposition, won the day. At the same time, the U.S. press, for instance, believes that their chances of replacing Chon Tu-hwan have diminished.

There is no doubt that Noh Tae-wu—who enjoys the support of Chon Tu-hwan and, correspondingly, of Washington, which is outwardly still maintaining its silence—is "playing" on the differences between his political opponents. In this situation, despite the determination clearly expressed by the South Korean population during the referendum to end the period of absolute rule by U.S. stooges and extreme right-wing forces, on 25 February—the day of the changing of the "presidential guard"—one other "change of position" is possible, as one general is replaced by another...

Gorbachev Anthology Published in DPRK

PM051147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Book Published"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov—The Workers Party of Korea publishing house has published in Korean an anthology of speeches and articles by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It includes

materials covering the period July 1985 through September 1987. Brief biographical information on M.S. Gorbachev is also being published.

Soviet-Mongolian Trade Protocol Signed

PM031357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] On 30 October talks ended in Moscow between government trade delegations of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic and a protocol was signed for 1988 to the long-term agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Mongolia for 1986-1990.

Near East & South Asia

DRA Paper Notes Armed Groups Still Active

LD051414 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul November 4 TASS—More than 2,000 people returned to Afghanistan from abroad within the past fortnight. All of them were given material assistance and medical aid.

Citing the data attesting to the development of the process of national reconciliation, the newspaper Haqiqate Sarbaz reports that 16 hundred villages went under the government control this year. Thus the revolutionary power now controls 85 hundred populated localities. 280 Persons who were members of the armed opposition groups crossed to the side of the people's power in the past week.

Nevertheless, there still exist forces in Afghanistan and abroad that want to reverse the course of history. A few days ago, extremist elements opened fire from heavy guns on a populated locality in Konarha Province. Two people, one of them a child, were killed as a result, while eight were gravely wounded. Houses were damaged.

The Republic's security bodies detained in Ghazni Province detained a truck with 22 submachine guns of a foreign make. [sentence as received] the arrested driver and the truck's owner admitted membership of an extremist group. During the investigation they testified that the weapons were meant for bands operating in Afghanistan and were brought from Pakistan.

DRA Protests at Pakistani Treatment of Afghans

PM051203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
1 Nov 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "DRA Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Oct—The *Bakhtar* news agency has published the text of a DRA Foreign Ministry statement. According to Pakistani press reports, it says, the Islamabad authorities have arrested several Afghan citizens and

handed them over to Afghan counterrevolutionary groups to be dealt with. Such actions are calculated to increase the atmosphere of fear and distrust and thus hamper the process whereby Afghans are returning home.

The Pakistani authorities, the Foreign Ministry statement says, are clearly at odds with generally accepted international norms, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The DRA cannot remain indifferent to the fate of its citizens irrespective of the reasons why they are abroad. The inhuman actions against DRA citizens took place at a time when the Afghan government had handed over to the Pakistani side several Pakistanis arrested in the DRA for committing crimes.

Soviet Message Hails Algerian Revolution

LD011951 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT
1 Nov 87

[Text] Algiers November 1 TASS—The Algerian people are observing today the national holiday, the Day of the Revolution. On November 1, 1954, shots were fired that signified the beginning of an armed struggle of the Algerian people against French [words indistinct] a murderous war lasted for over seven years. It claimed the lives of some one million and a half Algerians.

After the gaining of independence the country embarked on a path of independent development. By today Algeria practically gave up the import of many manufactured goods and began to sell in the world market the products turned out by its mills and factories.

The Soviet Union is rendering extensive assistance to Algeria in the establishment and development of its national economy. Relations between the two countries are characterized by mutual trust, respect and the identity of views on the key problems of the present-day life. A message of greeting sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to Algerian leaders said that the Soviet people felt sincere liking and respect for the Algerian people, that they highly appreciated the important role played by Algeria in the international arena and its contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security.

'Highly Value Algeria's' Role

PM051853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Second Edition p 1

[Soviet leading organs' greetings message to Algerian leaders on national holiday]

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party and president of the Algeria

To Comrade Rabah Bitat, speaker of the Algerian People's National Assembly

To Comrade Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian prime minister

On the occasion of the Algerian national holiday—the 33d anniversary of the revolution—we send our cordial greetings to the FLN Party, the People's National Assembly, and the government and people of friendly Algeria.

Soviet people nurture feelings of sincere sympathy and respect for the Algerian people and highly value Algeria's important role in the international arena and its contribution to the struggle for the strengthening of peace and security and in support of the forces of progress and national liberation.

Relations between our countries are distinguished by mutual trust, respect, and community of views on key questions of our time. Their further deepening accords with the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples and with the cause of peace and progress.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the whole friendly Algerian people new successes, happiness, and prosperity.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Sub-Saharan Africa

Naval Squadron To Visit Mozambique
LD031515 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—Under an agreement reached, a Soviet naval squadron will pay an official visit of friendship to Port Maputo of the People's Republic of Mozambique on November 6 till 11.

The ships will include the large anti-submarine ships Marshal Shaposhnikov, Admiral Tributs and Admiral Zakharov and be under the command of Rear Admiral Vitaliy Darnopykh.

Ugandan Students With AIDS Expelled
EA050944 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
5 Nov 87 p 24

[KNA report: "AIDS: Ugandan Students Expelled"]

[Excerpts] Twenty Ugandan students have been expelled from the Soviet Union since July this year after being found infected with the deadly disease acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), the information attache at the Soviet Union Embassy in Kampala Mr Mikhail Zevonkov confirmed yesterday.

He denied local press reports that the students had been expelled from the USSR for political reasons. The ambassador explained that the expelled students had undergone an AIDS test and that this test could be repeated up to three times. The affected people were allowed to have representatives for their diplomatic missions to ensure that the tests were scientific and objective, he said. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union envoy said that there were about 800 Ugandan students in the Soviet Union undertaking various courses after being awarded scholarships.

New USSR Ambassador to Liberia Arrives 4 Nov
AB042345 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Monrovia, 4 Nov (AFP)—The new USSR ambassador to Liberia, Vassili Stepanovitch Bebko [spelling of name as received], today presented his credentials to President Samuel Doe, after a more than 2-year absence of Moscow's diplomatic representatives from Monrovia following the expulsion in 1985 of the Soviet diplomats.

President Doe assured Mr Bebko of his "desire to respect the philosophy and the way of life of other nations without any intention to interfere in their domestic affairs," expressing the hope that this conception could also be "the objective of the policy [words indistinct]." Mr Bebko stated that relations between the two countries "dated back to the last century" and expressed the hope that the resumption of diplomatic relations would enable "harmony" to prevail between Monrovia and Moscow. [passage omitted]

For its embassy in Moscow, Liberia will require \$400,000, an amount the Liberian Ministry of Foreign Affairs says is too high considering the country's present financial condition. [passage omitted]

Angola, USSR Discuss Capanda Dam Project
MB031417 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, the Angolan-USSR joint subcommission for energy began talks on energy cooperation and the construction of Malange Province's Capanda power plant.

The construction of Capanda Dam will permit the implementation of other agricultural and industrial economic projects. It will also play an important role in the electrification of certain rural areas in Malange Province.

Engineer Manuel Vicente, of the technical and development department in the ministry of Energy and Petroleum, told ANGOP that Capanda power plant will produce a total output of 520 megawatts, from four subplants with a capacity of 130 megawatts each.

The Angolan-USSR joint commission for energy is also discussing issues of cooperation in the exploration of energy systems and preparing a report on the National Enterprise for Electrical Construction, ENCEL.

East Europe

Polish State Arbitration Chief Received

PM051205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 30 October, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Edward Zachajkiewicz, chief arbitrator of the Polish State Economic Arbitration Office, who is visiting the USSR. A conversation took place on questions of improving activity of state arbitration organs and boosting their role in strengthening legality and contractual discipline in economic relations in conditions of restructuring of the economic mechanism.

N.P. Malyshakov, USSR chief state arbitrator, took part in the conversation.

Polish Warships Visit Tallinn Port

PM061123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
31 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Polish Ships To Visit Tallinn"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, a detachment of Polish warships consisting of the "Wodnik" training ship and two amphibious warfare ships will visit the port of Tallinn on a return official, friendly visit during the period 1 through 5 November. The visit will be led by Rear Admiral P. Kolodziejczyk, commander of the Polish Navy.

Met by Admiral Ivanov

LD021046 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT
2 Nov 87

[Text] Tallinn November 2 TASS—Under an agreement, a squadron of Polish warships flying the flag of Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, arrived in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia, on a reply official friendly visit.

The squadron comprises the training ship "Wodnik" and two amphibious ships. In Port Tallinn, the guests were met by Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, and other officials.

End Visit 5 Nov

LD051616 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Nov

[Text] Tallinn, 5 Nov (TASS)—The return official friendly visit to the capital of Estonia (Soviet Baltic region) by a detachment of Polish warships under the flag of Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, has ended. The Polish ships left Tallinn today.

Poland's Messner on 'Stable' Soviet Image

LD042118 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 4—The Moscow-based weekly *Moskovskiy Novosti* published a statement by Poland's PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, which opened the series of answers given to the weekly's probe addressed to political activists from various countries.

The probe consisted of one question only: How has been the image of the Soviet Union changing as years passed.

Zbigniew Messner pointed to the stable elements of the Soviet Union's image, the fundamental principles in which, as he stressed, he saw the source of vast progress embracing all walks of life in the USSR.

In this context he mentioned the implementation of the Leninist idea of social justice, the unchangeable character of the USSR's peace policy, adherence to the ideals of internationalism, strength and activeness of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Of particular importance, he emphasized, is unity of actions by our parties and our nations, characteristic of us more than ever in the past.

Polish Spokesman 'Condemned' Call for Boycott

PM031921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Radio Inciters"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct—At a press conference in Warsaw, the Polish Government's press spokesman condemned Western radio stations—Radio Free Europe and VOA, above all—which have mounted an anti-Polish propaganda campaign in connection with the national referendum on questions of reforms in Poland scheduled for 29 November.

He emphasized that these radio stations broadcast inflammatory calls to boycott the referendum and try to distort the essence of the economic and political reforms and to blacken the Polish leadership's actions. Subversive radio voices use statements by members of the so-called "National Executive Commission," which was

formed recently by extremists of the erstwhile "Solidarity" to torpedo the process of transformations being implemented in Poland. Such a stance is devoid of common sense and is clearly at variance with Poland's interests, the government spokesman declared.

Jaruzelski Receives Soviet Scientists

PM051021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Valuable Ideological Impetus"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct—W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, has received a group of participants in the Polish-Soviet scientific conference organized at the initiative of the journals *Voprosy Filosofii* (USSR) and *Dialectics And Humanism* (Poland) and pegged to the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Vorotnikov Receives Czechoslovakian Envoy

PM051849 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 26 October, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received J. Rehorek, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

In the course of friendly talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the high level of all-around cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The significance of the USSR Festival in the example of the RSFSR, due to be held in the CSSR in November, was pointed out in this connection, and some questions associated with holding it were examined.

Yeltsin Receives Hungarian Visitors

PM021459 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] The visit to our city by the Budapest MSZMP City Committee delegation headed by M. Jasso, secretary of the MSZMP City Committee, is over. The delegation was in Moscow at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

During the delegation's visit, B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received M. Jasso, secretary of Budapest MSZMP City Committee. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

During its stay in the capital, the delegation visited the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Volgograd party raykom, the Moscow Higher Party School, the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant, and the "Frezer" and "Salyut" Associations, and familiarized themselves with the work

of the Moscow city party organization under conditions of restructuring and with Muscovites' lives and activities. The visit took place in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality.

The Budapest envoys left for home yesterday. The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Y.S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, senior party gorkom officials, and B. Racz, counselor at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

AUCCTU Delegation Visits Romania

PM301325 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Oct 87 p 3

[Special correspondents N. Shevtsov and N. Yugov dispatch: "Warm Meetings in Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Oct—A Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev arrived in Bucharest today at the invitation of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [UGSR] Central Committee. The delegation was met at Otopeni Airport by M. Dobrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the UGSR Central Committee; and senior Romanian trade union officials. Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania, took part in the meeting.

The same day the Soviet delegation had talks with the leadership of the UGSR Central Committee. There was an exchange of experience of the activity of working people's mass organizations under conditions of restructuring and self-management. Current questions of cooperation between the two fraternal countries' trade union centers were discussed. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation visited Bucharest's "Respublika" [name as published] Pipe Rolling Plant. A meeting of the members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of Bucharest's working people and trade union workers was held at the plant's Palace of Culture. The Soviet guests were warmly greeted by M. Dobrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the UGSR Central Committee, who noted the great importance of cooperation between the two countries' trade unions across the entire range of Soviet-Romanian collaboration.

S.A. Shalayev delivered a speech at the meeting. In particular, he said that the victory of Great October, whose 70th anniversary Soviet people and all mankind will soon be celebrating, was of determining importance for the history of our countries and all mankind.

Today the Land of the Soviets is at a crucial stage in restructuring, the AUCCTU chairman stressed. The line of fundamentally changing economic management methods is being combined with measures to further democratize not only production but all public life. At

their 18th congress, Soviet trade unions wholly supported the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, since it accords with working people's fundamental interests.

Both countries' trade unions, S.A. Shalayev stressed, act jointly in the international arena in favor of unifying the actions of various detachments of the world's working class in their struggle for class rights and interests. The Soviet and Romanian peoples are putting their successes in building socialism at the service of the cause of peace and social progress.

At the Palace of Culture, the AUCCTU chairman ceremonially opened a photographic exhibition entitled "Soviet Trade Unions on the 70th Anniversary of Great October." The same day, the Soviet trade union delegation laid a wreath at the monuments to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle to liberate Romania and to the heroes in the struggle for liberation of the people and the motherland and for socialism.

Visits Gdansk

PM301317 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Oct 87 p 3

[Own correspondent Y. Skvortsov dispatch: "In the Shipbuilding City"]

[Text] Gdansk—The Soviet trade union delegation participating in the USSR Trade Union Days in Poland has arrived in Gdansk—a city of famous Polish shipbuilders, sailors, and fishermen.

At the V.I. Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, the Soviet guests were familiarized with the work of the shipbuilders, who are building new ships for the USSR, and with the interesting initiative by the local trade union organization, which was one of the first in the republic to actively and effectively start helping the workers to resolve the housing problem.

The members of the Soviet delegation talked about the problems of restructuring in the USSR—specifically in the trade unions—and about the labor successes of workers' collectives in honor of the 70th anniversary of October.

AUCCTU Secretary I.Y. Klochkov, leader of the Soviet trade union delegation, ceremonially presented the trade union organization at the V.I. Lenin Shipyard with an AUCCTU banner.

Meets With Trade Union Leaders

PM301201 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Soviet Trade Union Delegation's Visit to Romania"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, paid an official friendly visit to Romania 24-27 October 1987 at the invitation of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania [UGSR].

The delegation was received by Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

The Soviet trade union representatives visited Bucharest and Arges, Brasov, and Prahova districts, had meetings with leaders of trade union and other social organizations and working people of industrial and agricultural enterprises and at social and cultural institutions, and took part in a meeting with working people's representatives and trade union workers in Bucharest, and attended the opening of a photographic exhibition entitled "Soviet trade unions in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution." The delegation familiarized itself with the fraternal Romanian people's achievements in socialist building and with the practical activity of Romania's trade union organizations. Everywhere it went, the delegation was given a warm, hearty reception and was shown cordial hospitality.

The Soviet trade union delegation had talks with a UGSR [General Union of Trade Unions] Central Council delegation headed by M. Dobrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the UGSR Central Council. The talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The sides noted the special significance for development and strengthening of traditional Soviet-Romanian friendship of the talks held and accords reached during the friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in May 1986 by Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and during the official friendly visit to Romania in May 1987 by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, the full support of the two countries' trade unions was expressed for the CPSU and RCP line aimed at the continued harmonious development of all spheres of Soviet-Romanian relations on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist principles, full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and international solidarity, and responsibility to their own peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace.

The AUCCTU chairman gave a report on the progress in implementing decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and of the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress, on acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic development, on restructuring in the country's social life and in trade union activity, and on Soviet people's preparation for giving a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It was emphasized that the trade unions' role in resolving the tasks facing Soviet society has increased, particularly in connection with development of self-management and expansion of the powers of labor collectives and stepping up of their activity in the social sphere.

The UGSR Central Council chairman described the successes in the country's socioeconomic development and in increasing the Romanian people's material and spiritual well-being during the years of socialism, particularly since the 9th RCP Congress, the activity of trade unions in mobilizing working people to fulfill the 13th party congress decisions and the tasks of the 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, whose fulfillment will ensure Romania's transition to a new, higher stage of development—the stage of an averagely developed socialist country—and the trade unions' place and role in the system of revolutionary workers' democracy ensuring direct participation of all working people in society's management.

The sides noted that Soviet-Romanian trade union ties are an integral factor in the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and expressed satisfaction at progress in implementing the agreement on further development of cooperation between USSR and Romanian trade unions signed in June 1984. At the same time, it was stressed that Soviet and Romanian trade unions could more actively promote development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries, including by means of the cooperation between labor collectives, and further development of economic cooperation and production-sharing among CEMA members.

The talks noted the readiness of the USSR and Romanian trade unions to continue promoting consistent implementation of the 11th World Trade Union Congress' decisions and expressed the confidence that the routine 40th session of the WFTU General Council which is going to meet in Bucharest soon will be an important new step in that direction.

The sides expressed deep concern at the persistence of world tension and the continuing arms race and stressed that today's fundamental question is to achieve a decisive move to disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament. In this connection, the delegations noted the exceptional importance of measures elaborated at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Conference in Berlin in May aimed at averting the threat of war, strengthening security, and developing dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It was noted that the interests of working people in the Soviet Union, Romania, all of Europe, and other continents would be promoted by implementation of the Soviet program for elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the 20th century, the earliest possible conclusion, perhaps this year, of an agreement on elimination of USSR and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe, implementation of the program for a 25% reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe in the early nineties, fulfillment of the Romanian and Bulgarian proposal to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and of other initiatives by Warsaw Pact states aimed at easing international tension and averting nuclear catastrophe.

The talks reaffirmed the solidarity of USSR and Romanian trade unions with the struggle of the working class and working people in capitalist countries for their social rights and interests and with the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for their freedom and independence, for overcoming underdevelopment, and for establishing a new international economic order.

The conviction was expressed that the Soviet trade union delegation's visit to Romania and the talks and exchange of opinions held will serve to further develop Soviet-Romanian trade union ties and cooperation and will be a joint contribution to consolidation of the fraternal friendship between the working people and peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania.

The AUCCTU chairman invited a Romanian trade union delegation headed by the UGSR Central Council chairman to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Talks Conclude
AU050919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
18 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TANJUG)—The meeting of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Moscow today, and the protocol was signed. The two countries' delegations, headed by presidents of the committee Janez Zemljarić, vice-president of the FEC, and Ivan Silayev, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, comprehensively discussed the economic and scientific-technological cooperation to date, difficulties in commodity exchange, and prospects for expanding and furthering this cooperation.

Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is still burdened by an unbalanced exchange. It is assessed that the Yugoslav surplus has reached the level of about \$1.35 billion. At this meeting, the Yugoslav side offered a certain kind of program for additional purchases in the Soviet Union. If this program were realized, the present trade imbalance would be reduced approximately by half. Soviet debt to Yugoslavia, the result of reduced Soviet exports to our country—in light of the planned value of trade between the two countries—would also be reduced by half.

This session of the committee confirmed the stand that problems of the current trade exchange should not be solved by reducing overall volume of trade between the two countries, but by increasing and expanding cooperation. This stand was emphasized because there is a tendency toward stagnation and decrease of level of exchange between the two countries.

During the session of the committee, both sides expressed interest in enriching cooperation by introducing new forms and methods, including specialization and

cooperation, direct connections between economic partners, and founding of joint enterprises. About a hundred projects on this basis have been mentioned so far.

During the last 5-year period, Yugoslav-Soviet trade reached the level of \$35 billion in both directions. It was planned that trade in this 5-year period should increase by \$1 billion, but this program will most probably not be realized because of, among other things, the fall in the price of certain goods, primarily a number of raw materials including oil.

The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Janez Zemljarić, is returning to our country this evening.

Bulgarian Delegation Visits Moscow

Cooperation Talks Held

PM051847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct—The 31st session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here 26-28 October.

The commission examined the progress in realizing accords on very important questions of cooperation reached at the talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and G. Atanasov, chairmen of the USSR and Bulgarian Councils of Ministers, and pointed out that these accords are being fulfilled.

The sides agreed to complete elaboration of the concept of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period through 2005. Paths of further work in realizing the targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 were defined in accordance with the decisions of the 43d (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA session.

A program was approved for carrying out concerted work in 1987-1990 with regard to standardizing, unitizing, and improving the technical standard and quality of products undergoing reciprocal delivery between the USSR and Bulgaria. Measures were outlined to enhance the operating efficiency of the Soviet-Bulgarian associations, enterprises, and scientific and technical organizations which have been set up and to develop direct ties. An accord was reached to step up work on developing new forms of cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex, including joint creation and production of machinery and equipment for the food and processing industries.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by A. Lukanov, Bulgarian minister of foreign economic relations.

A.K. Antonov was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Questions of further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the sphere of the collective concept of the international socialist division of labor through the year 2005, which the fraternal countries are elaborating, were discussed. The Bulgarian leader emphasized the importance of this work as the basis for systematic development of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The Soviet delegation head also had a meeting with G. Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Meets Slyunkov

PM031351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A BCP delegation headed by K. Chakurov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee economic and scientific and technical policy department, was in the Soviet Union 26 through 30 October in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the BCP and familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in restructuring management of the economy and with forms and methods of party work under new conditions of economic management.

The Bulgarian comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, other party committees, and the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy and visited Moscow and Leningrad enterprises.

The delegation was received by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Bulgarian Peace Group Hold Rally

LD041901 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia November 4 TASS—TASS correspondent Vasilii Kononenko reports:

A rally to mark the conclusion of the week of actions for disarmament was held in the square near the People's Palace of Culture in the Bulgarian capital. Many thousands took part.

Addressing the rally Chairman of Bulgaria's Peace Committee Georgy Dimitrov-Goshkin said that the Soviet Union's flexible and realistic policy aimed at ridding humanity of the menace of nuclear war is the main factor of positive changes in the international situation. He said that people in Bulgaria are well aware of the difficulties on this road. The reactionary circles in the West gain billions of dollars on arms manufacture and are striving for world supremacy, in view of which all upright people on earth have to intensify the struggle for peace.

The Bulgarian peace champions vigorously declare for a 50 per cent cut in strategic offensive arms, for the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space, for complete implementation of the arrangements between the USSR and the USA. The Bulgarian public wholly supports the idea of turning the Balkan peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons. The progress in this will undoubtedly be promoting the irreversibility of the process of disarmament, improvement of the international climate, the speaker said.

The participants in the meeting sent messages to the CPSU Central Committee and to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The messages emphasize the resolve of the Bulgarian working people to continuing declaring for the implementation of all Soviet proposals to consolidate peace. The most reliable road to safeguarding peace is the creation of an all-embracing system of international security proposed by the socialist countries, the document says.

West Europe

UK Missile Row Aims To 'Divert Attention'

PM061131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
3 Nov 87 First Edition p 7

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Markushin "International Notes": "With Regard to a 'Sensation'"]

[Text] The report that Britain could be only part-owner of the Tridents has come as a bombshell, according to some British newspapers. It turns out that an accord has been reached between London and Washington that the Tory government will not buy but "lease" the latest Trident-2 ballistic missiles with which it is planned to equip the British nuclear submarine fleet over the next few years.

Ubiquitous correspondents quickly found the requisite military department employee, who knowledgeably confirmed the "sensation:" Yes, he said, the missiles really will remain American, and consequently it will be Americans who perform all necessary operations with them. Thus, the leitmotiv of the noisy commentaries on this subject was determined of its own accord, as it were:

righteous indignation at the damage done to British pride, such striking damage apparently, that even the millions or even hundreds of millions of pounds saved cannot compensate for it.

This, it has to be observed, is military cunning, as if the whole point were to ensure that the Coalport base is stocked with missiles that are bought, that is, are Britain's own, and are not leased. As if Trident ownership, not shared with anyone else, were the magic means to ensure a cloudless future for the British for years to come.

There is no denying that it does make a difference who actually services the missiles—U.S. or British specialists. As Labor Member of Parliament Denis Healey quite rightly remarked in this connection, Britain's dependence on the United States will be still more humiliating. Nevertheless, all this is not as important as some people would like to present it. The impression is created that this is yet another attempt to focus the broad public's discontent with the Conservatives' nuclear policy on the, so to speak, "national" aspect of the problem, to play on the "great-power" ambitions of the man in the street, and to divert his attention away from the question's actual essence. Namely, away from a clear understanding of the fact that in the interests of world security and, above all, the security of Britain itself, it makes no sense to bring the Tridents as such, either purchased or leased, to the British Isles.

This is the opinion of millions of sober-minded Britons. However, London pays little heed to their voice. The government has its own ideas on the matter. "Nuclear disarmament has gone too far," M. Thatcher declared recently. Developing her thought further, the prime minister also mentioned, of course, West Europe's "defenselessness" and the urgent need to "deter" the enemy without fail, so that he is not suddenly tempted to advance his "tank hordes."

Familiar talk. I do not think there is any special need to demonstrate its groundlessness over and over again. But I would like to ask this by way of amplification, so to speak: What is this "far-gone nuclear disarmament" of which London speaks? For as yet, not a single nuclear charge or missile has been eliminated. Perhaps they have invented a method of disarming without disarming? Or perhaps they perceive the leasing of Tridents not as an increase but as a reduction in nuclear arsenals?

Soviet-Irish Cooperation Commission Meets

PM051207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Irish Intergovernmental Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has completed its work in Dublin.

Aristov Discusses Trade With Austria

AU041817 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
4 Nov 87 p 7

[Article by B. I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR and chairman of the Soviet side of the Joint Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation: "Problems and their Solutions; Soviet-Austrian Economic Relations"]

[Text] The Republic of Austria assumes an important role in the trade of the Soviet Union. Trade and economic relations between the USSR and Austria are based on mutual confidence, the foundation of which was laid by the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria and the law of the Austrian Parliament on permanent neutrality.

A new phase in development of Soviet-Austrian economic relations was introduced in connection with the official visit by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Austria in July this year. In the course of the Soviet-Austrian negotiations, considerable attention was devoted to issues concerning the development of trade and economic relations. Both sides expressed the intention to carefully evaluate the experiences they have gained, to steadily develop these relations, to increase their efficiency, and to expand the spheres of cooperation, which includes development of new forms of business relations between Soviet organizations and Austrian companies.

In the more than 30 years that have passed since the signing of the State Treaty, the exchange of mutual goods between the two sides has reached the thirty-fold volume. Goods are now supplied on the basis of long-term agreements extending beyond the year 2000. Despite the fact that the trade volume declined somewhat in 1986, the goods exchange between the two countries amounted to R1.4 million. In recent years, mutual trade relations have been characterized by a dynamic development of imports from Austria, which have more than doubled over this period.

Currently efforts are being made to boost exports to Austria, to extend the range of products with a higher degree of processing, and to enhance importance of these goods in mutual trade. In our view, the solution of this problem will make it possible to create concrete conditions for the steady expansion of mutual goods turnover. Both sides must be interested in this. The Soviet Union for its part is ready to make its contribution to creating corresponding conditions for the mutually growing trade.

Soviet foreign trade organizations and Austrian companies have signed a number of agreements and decided to hold talks on a number of projects in the near future which are of great significance for the development of Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation. These include agreements according to which Austria will receive

300,000 to 500,000 tons of blast furnace coal [Steinkohle] every year in the 1988-90 period, and supply 300,000 tons of cold-rolled steel plates and 180,000 to 200,000 tons of molds for cast pipes in 1988. A protocol on cooperation in the field of natural gas deliveries from the USSR to Austria for the period after the year 2000 was signed.

On the basis of the long-term interests, a government accord on trade in the Danube area was signed in the course of the visit. This agreement is designed to create the basis for including resources of local industry from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic in the Soviet-Austrian goods turnover, thus expanding the volume of mutual deliveries and increasing their range.

The measures that are being taken in our country to improve foreign trade relations open up broad possibilities for developing new forms of economic relations with the companies and will allow us to raise the entire complex of Soviet-Austrian business relations to a qualitatively new level.

In connection with the new forms of economic relations, I would like to mention two forms in particular: introduction of production cooperation and formation of joint ventures.

There will be a vast field of activities for production cooperation. Numerous Soviet enterprises and associations have an important scientific and production potential, and have gained extensive experiences. The Austrian economy, too, offers a wide range of opportunities. There are many points of contact for development of production cooperation in the mutual interest of both sides. Contacts with regard to realization of production cooperation have already been established in the spheres of machine tool construction, construction of motor vehicles and tractors, ship building, manufacture of paper and building machines, as well as machines for the repair and maintenance of tracks.

In this spirit, I would like to point out once more that we are attributing specific and clear content to the term "production cooperation." This form of mutual relations must be stipulated in contracts providing for specialization in production, coordinated deliveries and coordinated sale of goods produced in cooperation. In our view, the inevitable balance of deliveries of goods produced in cooperation is one of the most important criteria for production cooperation.

The second field of activities which I would like to mention is the setting up of joint ventures. This is a form of cooperation that is new in Soviet-Austrian relations.

In forming joint ventures, the Soviet side pursues the goal of meeting the country's demand for certain goods in a more complete manner, of using advanced foreign

technology, management experiences, and additional material and financial resources for the national economy of the USSR and of developing the country's exporting power.

Austrian companies have expressed interest in setting up joint ventures. In February this year, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp, Paper, and Wood Processing Industry signed an agreement with the companies of Voith and Voest Alpine on cooperation in setting up a joint venture which will produce newsprint from Soviet chemical and thermomechanical mass, and sell it in Austria, the USSR, and third countries. Other possibilities of forming joint ventures for the production of paper machines, enameled lines and cables, and other goods will also be examined.

Our overall assessment of prospects for Soviet-Austrian cooperation is optimistic. This optimism is founded on experiences gained in carrying out business cooperation, on mutual confidence, and on the efforts of both sides to strengthen and develop Soviet-Austrian relations in the interest of both peoples to the largest possible extent.

Zagladin Receives West German Antiwar Group
PM051055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Delegation"]

[Text] On 29 October V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received a delegation from the coordination committee of the FRG antiwar movement, including representatives of various political parties and public organizations in that country.

Gorbachev Report Published in West Germany
LD051808 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn November 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov reports:

The well-known West German publishing house Pal Rugenstein in Koeln brought out today in German the text of the report made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The book is entitled "Dialogue with the World. October Revolution, Perestroika Process and Peace". It will reach bookstores Friday.

Hermann Doldrup, one of the chief executives of the publishing house, said in a TASS interview that the main reason for their publishing the book was enormous interest of the FRG public in the speech delivered by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He

said that in their opinion the significance of the far-reaching transformations now under way in the Soviet Union went far beyond the borders of one country. "What is taking place in the Soviet Union today is important for all. We proceeded from it when choosing a title for the book, because Gorbachev's report vividly shows the striving of the Land of the Soviets for a dialogue, for the development of broad international cooperation and for ensuring a peaceful future for the planet", Doldrup said.

France Detonates Underground Nuclear Device
LD060827 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Canberra November 6 TASS—France detonated an underground nuclear device on Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific on Thursday night.

According to New Zealand scientists, the blast yield was 20 kilotons.

They indicate that this was the second underground nuclear explosion at the Mururoa test site in the past ten days and the 88th since the beginning of nuclear testing on the atoll in 1975.

Portuguese CP Delegation Ends Soviet Visit
PM041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 20 through 28 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to acquaint itself with CPSU work experience in improving the activity of the soviets.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the Odessa Oblast Soviet, and rayon soviets in Moscow and Moscow Oblast, visited Leningrad, and acquainted itself with the people's deputies' work developing housing construction and developing the system of social and cultural enterprises.

The extensive involvement of working people in solving political, economic, and social issues, the Portuguese comrades stressed, confirms the growing democratism of Soviet society, contributes to successfully implementing the restructuring policy, and acts as an incentive in the struggle of working people in all countries for peace and social justice.

Danish Leaders Debate Over Joining WEU

PM051309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch: "Around Debate on WEU"]

[Text] Stockholm—"Denmark must join the WEU, where there is real cooperation in the sphere of security policy in Europe," Danish Foreign Minister U. Elle-mann-Jensen stated recently. This statement outlined more clearly the position of the Danish Government on a question which politicians and experts have been vigorously discussing recently in the country.

The WEU is a military-political organization created in 1955. It is made up of seven West European states—Britain, France, Italy, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—which are at the same time members of NATO and the EEC.

The dense shadow cast by the North Atlantic alliance has closely enveloped the WEU since its inception, and the press has sometimes called the WEU a "fifth wheel on the wagon." But in recent years people in Europe have looked at the WEU in a different light. Influential political circles in Western Europe obviously intend to give the EEC a new prop in the future—the WEU—giving it the task of coordinating military-political cooperation among the members of the community.

It is difficult to judge how near the supporters of a "new future" for the WEU are to their goal. But this turnaround has sharpened ancient debates in Denmark.

A. Jorgensen, outgoing chairman of Denmark's Social Democratic Party, in particular, does not exclude the possibility that Denmark will nonetheless have to organize closer contacts with the WEU. He pointed to obvious increasing interest in Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Norway in the union's activity. "They will expand the WEU to 11 members," Lasse Budtz, prominent member of Denmark's Social Democratic Party and deputy in the Folketing (parliament), said recently. "And we will be obliged to resolve this question."

"The pact is too military," L. Budtz stressed. "The alliance's organization forces a state to give up its sovereignty to such an extent that it contradicts the constitution." The almost automatic commitment of WEU members to mutual aid, in the opinion of Danish lawyers, presents the main problem for Denmark today.

Handing over sovereignty in adopting important military-political decisions to a national [as published] organ will demand a revision of the constitution.

Finnish Social Democrats Visit Soviet Union

PM061049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and Finland's Social Democratic Party, a group of leading economic experts from that party, headed by S. Lindblum, member of the Bank of Finland Directorate, was in Moscow 26-30 October.

The guests familiarized themselves with the country's economic life in the light of the decisions by the 27th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Conversations were held in the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosbank, the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, and the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute.

Swedish Air Force Chief Visits Soviet Union

PM061115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
31 Oct 87 First Edition p4

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Swedish Delegation"]

[Text] On 30 October Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, received Lieutenant General S.-O. Olson, commander of the Swedish air force, who is visiting the USSR.

A conversation took place on questions of mutual interest.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, took part in the conversation.

A. Thunborg, Swedish ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

During the visit, the Swedish visitors were familiarized with the air force's combat equipment and with the life and routine of Soviet pilots. They also looked at the sights of the heroic cities of Moscow and Kiev.

Lieutenant General S.-O. Olson and those accompanying him left Moscow 30 October for home.

Speakers at 5 Nov Meeting Listed

*LD060023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] The exchange of views on pressing questions of the present time was continued today at the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements taking part in the jubilee celebrations in Moscow.

The speakers were:

—Napolitano, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party;

—Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan;

—Christiansen, secretary of the Danish Social Democratic Party;

—Spielmann, general secretary of the Swiss Party of Labor;

—Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Namibia;

—Papandreou, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement;

—Tatiki, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party;

—Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

—Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party;

—Ericson, chairman of the interparliamentary group, Tiksdag deputy from the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party;

—Mengistu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party;

—Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party;

—Kronic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee;

—Fancata, member of the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party;

—Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party;

—Ditfurth, cochairman of the Greens Party of the FRG;

—Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Workers' Party, Angola;

—Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party;

—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party;

—Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party;

—Paasio, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party;

—Tambo, president of the African National Congress South Africa.

Speakers at 5 Nov Morning Session

*LD051315 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT
5 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—The meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is in its second day in Moscow.

The meeting drew about 180 parties, movements and organisations of various class and political orientation.

"Our meeting confirms the consistent Soviet stand that the future can be secured only through the broad combination of aspirations uniting various ideological trends and public movements. They can be contradictory, but they are prepared to fight to save the world and safeguard the future of nations and individuals," Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said today.

Many other speakers approved of the current meeting of party and movement representatives.

A new level of internationalism in the international workers' movement was required today, said Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party USA. Without genuine unity, there could be no meetings. Without meetings, it would be impossible to work out a common policy, he said.

References to the history of the Communist International were at times groundless. The failure to strengthen interaction between the communist and workers' parties played into the hands of anti-communists, he emphasized.

Jutta Ditfurth, co-chairman of the Greens Party, Federal Republic of Germany, said that if the Soviet Union had behaved like NATO, the world would have long been plunged into a thermonuclear war.

She criticized Western European social democrats for acting often as advocates of the arms race, as she put it.

Different points of view were expressed at the meeting.

Overall, 22 speakers took the floor in the morning. They were representatives of the communist parties of Italy, Japan, the United States, Cuba, Vietnam, Portugal and Israel, of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, the Swiss Party of Labour, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Workers' Party of Korea, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Italian Socialist Party, the Greens Party (FRG), the MPLA-Workers' Party (Angola), the Social Democratic Party of Finland and the African National Congress of South Africa.

The discussion will be continued in the afternoon.

Ceausescu Speech at 4 Nov Meeting

AU052132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2000 GMT 5 Nov 87

["Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu at Moscow Meeting"—AGERPRES headline; given on 4 November]

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 5/11/1987—Taking the floor on November 4 during the Moscow meeting of leaders and representatives of communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties, of other progressive political forces, of national liberation movements, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Dear Comrades and friends,

the Romanian Communist Party salutes the organization of this meeting which gives us the opportunity of making an exchange of opinions on major questions of the contemporary world.

I should like to address all the participants and the parties which they represent a salute of solidarity and friendship on behalf of the Romanian Communists.

Our meeting, occasioned by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, takes place under extremely serious and (complicated?) international circumstances. It is well known that the Great October Socialist Revolution occurred in complex circumstances, when, after the First World War, people were faced with difficult problems. Under the leadership of the Communist Party founded by Lenin, the Russian proletariat answered many of these serious questions showing that there was another way to solve them—that of the worker and peasant power, of the people's power, in which all those who work, whatever the field of their activity, should be masters on their destinies, build a new life

freely, without oppression and exploitation. At the same time, it showed to the peoples of colonies that there was only one way to shake the imperialist and colonialist yoke—the way of the struggle for independence, for the development of every people, as it wishes, without anybody's domination.

Many changes have occurred in 70 years and the solemn meeting mentioned them. Now we are witnessing international circumstances in which the question is raised of how we should solve current grave problems, how we should conclude the second millennium and enter the third one. The answers to these questions may be numerous and they have to take into consideration the complexity of the issues, the diversity of situations in one region or another—in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America. One cannot provide universally acceptable solutions or offer models of how such questions should be dealt with. Life itself has proved that in building the socialist society one can only work in keeping with the realities, taking into consideration the general laws and principles of scientific socialism, which should be applied realistically to the concrete situation of every country. All the more so, the settlement of various questions, including those concerning the passage to socialism, the construction of socialism in a series of new states, must take into consideration these realities, and the essential thing should be the unity of the working class, of the peasantry, of the intelligentsia, of the people. One cannot build socialism and ensure independence and a free development without the people.

We are in a period in which a series of new contradictions manifest between various groupings of states. It is true that the contradiction between socialism and capitalism is maintained and even deepened, that it represents an important factor in the world. But it should lead to an appropriate approach to ways apt to solve this contradiction, not by military means, but through a peaceful contest, which the socialist countries, starting with the Soviet Union, have actually done and have always pronounced for.

We must take into consideration that imperialism, the most reactionary circles have not given up their anti-communist policy, the attempts at isolating and weakening the socialist countries one way or another. Under the circumstances, we must do our best to reject such a policy, in order to make everybody understand that the only rational way is that of peaceful coexistence, of a peaceful contest between socialism and capitalism.

No doubt that we the Communists—naturally, I am referring first of all to our party, but I think all the communists, the socialist countries which have built the socialist system in various forms—have the firm conviction that socialism represents mankind's only alternative for a free development, that according to social development, the socialist system is the one which must offer the whole of mankind new prospects of development and prosperity.

Obviously, there are many problems to discuss in this respect. Even during our meeting some criticized the way in which the socialist countries have solved a series of problems. We, too, are among those who have always said and say it even now that socialism is not constructed on parade, that it is built in hard conditions, that society has to be changed. The Romanian Communist Party has transformed Romania from a backward country into a country with a modern industry and a flourishing agriculture. At the same time, the CPSU has turned backward Russia into a big industrial power on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology. The same can be said about other socialist countries.

There have always been shortcomings, but the achievements of socialism are of such a nature as to prove every day, every hour, the force of the working class, of the peoples as masters of their destiny, that build the new social system freely.

Many of you or from among your parties have been to Romania—you know both our good things and shortcomings. What I can tell you is in Romania we have achieved everything with the people, for the people, that everything we do is meant to ensure ever better conditions of life and work, of culture and civilization for the whole nation. We have settled many problems and still have many to solve, but in comparison with certain countries which 40 years ago shared Romania's situation, we have come along a hardly imaginable road—we have gone through several historic stages. We have broadly developed the democratic forms, starting from the fact that democracy and socialism, humanism are closely intertwined. I stress this because it cannot be said that what has been accomplished in the socialist countries creates no future prospects. On the contrary, it represents the pride of all working people, of the oppressed peoples and it is a prospect of progress, welfare and independence of the peoples, the prospect for a world without wars, a world of collaboration and friendship among all nations.

Imperialism continues to brutally interfere in the affairs of other countries. Under various forms, neocolonialism maintains scores of peoples in a state of backwardness, while in various ways, including that of supernational monopolies, of the international financial capital, it oppresses and plunders scores upon scores of nations which today are in a state of serious underdevelopment.

One cannot fail to see that the developed capitalist countries are faced with serious questions, that the general crisis is worsening, the social problems and the political crisis are aggravating, unemployment is on the rise, the lack of jobs and housing becomes increasingly more acute; millions upon millions of youths are not ensured conditions of work, education, a.s.o.

In numerous Western countries neofascism, racism, anti-semitism powerfully manifest themselves.

In the solution we must give to the questions confronting our epoch we must take into account everything concerning all the world's areas and nations.

We must stress however one fact, namely that during our meeting a common denominator is visible and we are unanimous on the need for unity in order to remove the war danger to eliminate nuclear weapons and first of all to ensure the signing in Washington, as of this year in December, of the agreement between the USA and the Soviet Union on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. This doubtlessly represents a historic success but it is only the first step on the long path of eliminating all nuclear weapons and ensuring mankind's right to life and peace.

In this respect—I hope the comrades on other continents will not get angry—I should stress the responsibility of the European peoples, towards the special situation on the continent, where most nuclear weapons are concentrated. We must do our best to remove medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But other nuclear weapons remain in Europe, in our continent which continues to produce and states it will go on producing nuclear weapons.

We must not forget what happened after the serious damage at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, when there was no country in Europe where the effects of the radiations were not felt, to a smaller extent though. What would happen in Europe following nuclear explosions? The nuclear weapons in one European country or another are not domestic questions, they concern all of Europe and must be completely removed from the continent.

I hail the previous speaker's proposal that the communist, socialist parties, other political forces in Europe should meet and analyse Europe's problems, the question of completely freeing it from nuclear and chemical weapons, of radically reducing conventional weapons, under an adequate international control, because only thus will our continent and mankind as a whole be able to step ahead more confident in the future.

All participants in this meeting, all realistic political forces, irrespective of their philosophical or religious beliefs, must consider the new situation in which the existence of nuclear weapons endangers life itself on our planet.

We must eliminate nuclear weapons, take action for eliminating the chemical ones, other weapons of mass destruction and ensure a balance of forces at an ever lower level. Yet, speaking of the new political thinking, in the context of the existence of nuclear weapons, a more complex understanding is required, by which I mean that this undoubtedly implies renunciation of nuclear weapons, in the first place, but also complete renunciation of the military way of solving interstate problems, it implies the settlement of disputed issues, of the existing conflicts only through negotiations, and all

forces declaring for peace must take action to this end. The new way of thinking presupposes the urgent dismantlement of military blocs, which are no longer compatible with the new reality, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states, the dismantlement of foreign military bases and the strict observance of independence, sovereignty, and equality of rights, refraining from interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, from the use and threat of force.

It is indeed necessary to take firm action for the situation in one area or another not to lead to new conflicts, for the American and other foreign military ships to be withdrawn from the Gulf, for the free navigation, for peaceful purposes, of all ships to be ensured. But at the same time it is necessary to give up actions jeopardizing free navigation in the Gulf, in other international waters. These are questions which concern us, because a conflict in one area or another affects all of us.

We must think about underdevelopment. We must indeed take action to solve the questions of underdevelopment not through assistance—you all know that in the developed capitalist countries social assistance does not solve basic problems. A new policy, new relations are needed, the cause of the peoples' self-reliant socio-economic development must be supported. Assistance must be a part of the support for the peoples' self-reliant socio-economic development. The peoples in the developing countries need access to the gains of science and technology, need help in order to turn to account their riches as part renounce the old policy and accept the path of peaceful competition, of the competition between socialism and capitalism.

Nobody must delude himself that two thirds of mankind will be able to put up much longer with this situation of oppression and inequality. Besides the nuclear bomb, there is also the powerful social and national "bomb" of the oppressed peoples which will have to unite themselves and determine the change of this situation. We are in favour of an international conference on this question. And the developed countries must understand that they cannot refuse for ever to discuss with the developing countries, to sit down at the negotiating table in order to find together the ways of building a better and juster world. This world will enable the poorly developed and developing countries to reach a living standard to provide man with everything he needs for a dignified and free life. It is to like problems that I think we ought to give a clear, altogether unequivocal, answer.

Romania, the Romanian Communist Party have always sided with the developing countries. We supported and will continue to support their national liberation fight, the strengthening of each nation's independence and sovereignty, as we think this is the only way to secure the peoples a dignified and happy life.

Undoubtedly, Comrades, radical changes were wrought in the relations within the communist and working-class movement in general. Our meeting itself is an expression of the deep-going transformations occurred primarily in the way of thinking and action of the communist and worker parties. Which bespeaks the further development of their ideological and political consciousness, that meets the new realities. Many hardships have been overcome, but we must understand—and I think of communist and worker parties—that we need a new way of thinking. We cannot go back either to the 1960 meeting or to previous ones. We must understand that, through their activity, the parties built new-type relations of equality, respect for independence, for each party's right to work out its own line, according to in each country realities and we welcome the way in which all parties understood that aspect. That is why we hail and support the new orientation and way of thinking of the CPSU on these questions as well. A strong unity, to meet current requirements, cannot be achieved without new-type links of full equality and independence of the parties. We cannot go back to various theses and dogmas that met the conditions of the respective periods. The very notion of "dictatorship of the proletariat" no longer corresponds to the new realities and I should like to inform you that a party plenum held several years ago endorsed an ideological programme wherefrom the notion of "dictatorship of the proletariat" had been wiped out as unsuitable in many respects. We must never mistake the dictatorship of the proletariat with the power of workers and farmers, with the people's power as they simply cannot be confused, the way to socialism does and must indeed imply a democratic transformation of society, a transformation achieved with the majority of the people, however. The victory of socialism is not possible without it. We the Communists have always been against the export of revolution, the way we have also been firmly against the export of counterrevolution. We state for the observance of every people's right to choose the development path it wishes, without any outside interference. However, we are for class solidarity, for solidarity with the progressive forces, with all those who state for socialism, for a better and more just life.

In consideration of all this, we are for the development of collaboration among communist and worker parties, for a new-type unity, for meetings and conferences, for international conferences. We also declare for extended contacts with socialist and social democratic parties both internally and in the world arena. We are for broad collaboration, for a, so to say, reconciliation between communists and socialists gathered in a vast front of progress and peace. We believe that our exchange of opinions in this format will entail an intensification of our collaboration and solidarity in the fight for the settlement of the serious and complex issues of concern to mankind, for a better and more just world. Beyond any differences in opinions, let us do our utmost and

work in full unity to safeguard the foremost right of nations and people to freedom and independence, to life, to peace, to a free and dignified existence.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Soviet leadership, the CPSU Central Committee for their having properly organized our meeting, for the conditions they have provided for its smooth run.

Text of Gorbachev 5 Nov Closing Speech
LD051945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1738 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the conclusion of the meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the 70th GOSR celebrations in the Kremlin on 5 November—recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we are concluding the evening session of the second day of our meeting. I want to inform you about the real situation concerning our work. One hundred and seventy eight delegations are present at the meeting. The representatives of 119 parties and organizations registered themselves to speak. Over 2 days, 63 people have spoken. Such is the objective aspect of the situation.

We have two possibilities before us. The first—and I think it is the more realistic—is to conclude the meeting today, and to ask those comrades who wanted to speak but were unable to owing to time constraints, to deliver the texts of their speeches for publication in the newspaper *Pravda*—that is, on a par with those who have spoken. The second possibility is to hold a further meeting tomorrow, a morning meeting, but, as you see, the latter will still not solve the problem. So, let's discuss this: For the first option or the second option. For the first? [applause] Fine. I think we can consider that we have resolved this question.

Dear Comrades, as we have democratically agreed, we shall conclude our meeting. I do not have the mandate to draw a conclusion or to draw up the results of this meeting, and indeed I think that it is not feasible to undertake this at present, no matter who undertook this work. But, in so far as you have put me in charge of chairing, and it is necessary to end the meeting somehow, allow me to express just a few impressions of the chairman. Would there be any objections? [applause]

I would regard our meeting in the context of the contemporary international situation for which—and this has been confirmed by our 2-day exchange—at least two most essential elements are characteristic.

First, we are all agreed that the contemporary world has come up against problems of a scale such as never before. These are the new realities that we must see.

Second we can all testify to the fact that there is in the world a growing concern about the fate of the world, about the fate of civilization. Concern is growing in connection with the exacerbation of problems affecting millions of people. This concern throughout the world has stirred the broad masses of the working people into action. It would be correct today to acknowledge—and it is a politically important acknowledgement—the emergence on to the stage of history of the millions-strong masses of the people. It is perfectly understandable that it has evoked a deep response in political tendencies and, specifically, found a substantial response, first and foremost, in the worldwide worker's and progressive movements. We all seem to have felt the need both for joint deliberations and for cooperation. And it brought us to this meeting.

I want to stress that the essence and nature of the modern age and the course of events have laid upon us all an enormous responsibility for the fate of the world and of mankind. It is precisely this circumstance that seems to be the very, objective, prerequisite for our current unique meeting, which does in itself indicate new thinking, and indicates that we have embarked upon a new period in the world's development.

It occurs to me—and many comrades have already mentioned this—that, by gathering for this meeting, we have taken a step that indicates our understanding of our responsibility in the face of the new problems and the profound concern of the broad masses of the working people. All this lay at the heart of the exchange of views at this meeting.

We in the Soviet delegation have come to the conclusion that the meeting has met our expectations and has dismissed the misgivings that some people had. Nobody has lost anything and, in my view, we have all gained a lot. I would even say that we have gained a lot that is instructive in exchanging views and experience of the struggle. We can therefore congratulate each other, and I congratulate you. [applause]

In my speech I would like to single out for specific mention the atmosphere that has reigned here over these 2 days. We are changing together, both from the viewpoint of understanding the world in which we live, and from the viewpoint of views on the nature of our mutual relations. I would add to this that the content of the speeches that have been made here gives us the right to surmise that the worst and perhaps most difficult part of our relations is behind us, although the future is no easy stroll. With all the differences and peculiarities present here, we are united—and this is perfectly evident from all the speeches—by two things. We all act in the interests of the working people and we are all ready to do our utmost to eliminate the threat of war and to improve international relations.

The meeting has truly reflected the diversity of the modern world and the various conditions in which each of us works, our particular way of thinking and approaching things. We have gotten to know each other better and, most importantly, we have come convinced that we can talk openly, frankly, respectfully, and I would say, in a comradely manner to each other. I think the meeting has given much food for further reflection, for seeking out in a spirit of creative learning, and to interpret the world in which we all live and our new role in that world.

Dear Comrades, it was extremely interesting and important for us to hear and learn from what you had to say, and of your understanding of and attitude toward the processes that are occurring in present-day Soviet society, in other words, to our restructuring. We are treating the things you have said as support for our difficult work and as a manifestation of solidarity with our struggle. In its turn, the CPSU, in developing and renewing Soviet society, with the active participation of the whole people, sees its objective as exposing the potential of socialism, the potential of socialist democracy, and leading our society in this way to qualitatively new horizons. We see this work as work that we are doing in the interests of our own people and in the interests of all mankind.

I would like to thank you cordially and sincerely for the fact that you have responded and come to Moscow and taken part in our jubilee events to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On behalf of our party and the whole people, I thank you for this. I wish you, dear comrades, all the best and success in your struggle. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

I invite you to take part in the further events to mark the jubilee. Good-bye!

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow GOSR Meeting
LD051947 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT
5 nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—"The socialist revolution in Russia is rightly regarded as a turning point in world history", said Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, when opening today a meeting of the Moscow public devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "Our revolution is the starting point of the ineluctable process of the replacement of capitalism by a new, communist formation", he said.

"The lessons, importance and yet unsolved tasks of the revolutionary process were scopefully elucidated at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements who came from all continents to Moscow for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution", Boris Yeltsin went on. "Together with the

participants in the celebrations, together with our entire party, with the Soviet people we say: The cause of Lenin, the cause of the October Revolution lives on and wins, the revolution continues".

Touching on the process of restructuring in the country Boris Yeltsin stressed that it has the warm support of most Muscovites. "Encouraging changes are taking place. Vigorous people with initiative are gradually replacing those who have habituated themselves to stagnation. We are learning democracy, passing through the school of glasnost, openly criticising shortcomings and our own lapses and pressing to rectify them. The moral atmosphere in the city is becoming cleaner and more honest. The process of perestroika is mounting in spiritual life as well", he said.

"The nature of our society is linked with orientation at peace as a matter of principle", Boris Yeltsin said in conclusion. "We are proud that powerful and effective impulses of a peace-loving policy are coming precisely from Moscow. It is not by chance that the capital of the Soviet Union has had the international title "envoy of peace" conferred on it. And this is weighty reason for the special responsibility of Muscovites for the destiny of peace".

Reportage on Foreign Leaders' Speeches

DPRK's Pak Song-chol
LD051836 Moscow TASS International Service in
Russian 1247 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov TASS—As a consequence of the imperialist policy of robbing the developing countries, the Asian-Pacific region has now become an arena of people's struggle against international imperialism and its major power—the United States. U.S. imperialism also represents the main source of tension in Korea, said Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee. He spoke today at the meeting of the representatives of parties and movements participating in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is under way in Moscow.

The United States is turning the south of Korea into its biggest nuclear base in Asia. It is striving to turn it into its bridgehead for an attack on socialism and also into a kind of propagandist "shop window" to display capitalism with all its adornments, he went on. People of the south of the country see well what kind of threat all this represents for them and wage a decisive struggle.

In such conditions, our party organizes and directs the work and the struggle of the Korean people by relying on broad masses, continued Pak Song-ch'ol. First of all, we care about the stability [prochnost] and unity of the party, remembering that if the party is sick in the conditions of socialism, then the entire society is unwell. We are extending the democratic principles of the life of

our party to the whole of society. This helps us to resolve complex issues of the present day. After all, our party is implementing three revolutions: an ideological one, a scientific-technological one, and a cultural one.

The Workers Party of Korea, along with the entire Korean people, the speaker noted in conclusion, supports any efforts aimed at consolidating peace, removing the threat of a new war everywhere, in so far as they are in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

SRV's Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

*LD052110 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1410 GMT 5 Nov*

[Text] Moscow, Nov 5 (TASS)—Vietnam wholly supports Soviet efforts aimed at setting up a comprehensive system of international security, and believes that the setting up of this system must be accompanied by establishing a new international economic order, stated Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Today he spoke at the meeting held in Moscow for representatives of the parties and movements taking part in the celebrations of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary.

Nguyen Van Linh noted further that in following the example of Europe, which has set up a security and cooperation system, the Asian-South Pacific Ocean region must also establish a similar system. While dwelling on problems of this region, he reminded the audience that his peoples over many centuries have been subjected to cruel exploitation by the forces of colonialism and imperialism. This region became a victim of U.S. nuclear bombing. Over the last 40 years, prolonged conflicts have not ceased here. The U.S. aggression against Vietnam was a major one.

Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin are in need of long-lasting peace and reliable security. Mikhail Gorbachev's well-known speech in Vladivostok, in which he raised many issues, has received ardent approval of the peoples, the Vietnamese leader continued. Today it is clear that peace in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean basin is only possible provided that all countries and peoples of the region apply joint efforts.

Therefore, Vietnam wholly supports the provisions of the Delhi Declaration on a nuclear free and nonviolent world and all other constructive peace initiatives aimed at peace and well-being in this region of the globe.

Improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations contributes to decreasing tension in the Asian-South Pacific Ocean region, Nguyen Van Linh said in conclusion. From the same standpoint, he stressed, Vietnam aspires to normalize its relations with the PRC in the name of the long-term interests of both countries and in the name of peace, national independence, and socialism in this region and in the whole world.

VNA on Nguyen Van Linh

BK051631 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 5—In the Kremlin this morning, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, delivered an address at a meeting of representatives of communist parties and movements who had been in Moscow for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution.

Following are main excerpts from his address :

We fully agree with the analysis of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the trend of development in the world and the orientations for resolving urgent problems being encountered by the whole mankind. Over the past 40 years, the world have always been subjected to the danger of a nuclear holocaust. However, today the world people are practically capable of carrying out the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons and defend world peace.

We fully support all endeavours aimed at establishing an overall security in the world as proposed by the Soviet Union. The overall and global security must go alongside the establishment of a new world economic order.

Together with the system of security and cooperation in Europe, the establishment of a similar system in Asia and the Pacific is of great importance in the formation of an overall security system in the world. Asia-Pacific is the largest and most densely populated region which has been subjected to centuries-long oppression by colonialism and imperialism, and which was the first victim of U.S. atomic bombs.

The success of the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the failure of the United States in Indochina have created a new posture in Southeast Asia. After 40 years of the protracted local war, all, nations in Asia and the Pacific have an urgent demand for peace to facilitate their economic development.

The trend of peaceful co-existence among nations and settling all conflicts in the region by peaceful means has become stronger than that of confrontation and tension.

The statement made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok has enjoyed warm acclamation and support of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific. A durable peace in Asia and the Pacific can only be built by common efforts of all countries and peoples in the region. Vietnam highly values and fully supports the New Delhi statement on a world free from nuclear weapons and no use of force in international relations. We support the constructive peace initiatives put forth by the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We welcome the proposal on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in southern Pacific, Southeast Asia as well as the great efforts of the Republics of India and Indonesia aimed

accelerating peaceful dialogue among countries in the region. Vietnam fully supports the tireless efforts of fatherland progressive parties, peace-loving forces, mass organizations and movements which are rallying in a broadest front struggling for peace, security, development and cooperation in the region. These activities, together with other efforts of the peace-loving and progressive forces in Asia and the world as a whole, have become a decisive factor for establishing an overall peace and security system in the world.

By coordinating its activities with other countries and nations in the struggle for peace and development in Asia and the Pacific, and the world as a whole, Vietnam has together with Laos and Kampuchea unremittingly striven to find an early peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of ensuring Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty and guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam fully approves of and supports the policy of national reconciliation promulgated on August 27, 1987 and the five-point statement made on October 8, 1987 by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea regarding a peaceful solution to Kampuchea's conflict. The improvement of the Sino-Soviet relations is a further step toward easing tension in Asia and the Pacific. In the long-term interests of Vietnam and China, for the sake of peace, national independence and socialism in Asia and the Pacific, and the world as a whole, Vietnam wishes to normalize its relations with the People's Republic of China.

We would like to express our solidarity with and strong support for the struggle of the peace-loving and progressive forces in other regions. We support the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama, Chile, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and the people of Middle East countries and in the Persian Gulf for peace, against imperialism, Zionism and apartheid.

On this occasion, we would like to thank the C.P.S.U. and other fraternal parties, and other peace-cherishing and progressive forces throughout the world for their strong support and great and noble assistance to the Vietnamese people in their patriotic wars in the past and national construction at present.

We are deeply convinced that this meeting of great historical significance will create a new driving force to accelerate the struggle for the common ideals—peace and progress—on our planet.

Speech by Mongolia's Batmonh
*LD052350 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1450 GMT 5 Nov*

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (TASS)—The Asia-Pacific region vitally needs a peaceful and just settlement to regional problems, said Jambyn Batmonh, (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) [MPRP]. He was speaking at a

meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow.

Asia has today acquired a forceful, authoritative voice in world affairs, J. Batmonh continued. The peoples of this continent are contributing to the world process through their own specific national experience of the struggle for freedom, independence, and social development.

In this connection, J. Batmonh recalled the consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of the Asia-Pacific region, held in Ulaanbaatar in July of this year, at which a free exchange of opinions was held on topical problems of the struggle for peace, security, and good-neighborly cooperation in the region.

Guided by the urgent need for an intensification of the antiwar and antinuclear movement in the region, the MPRP believes it expedient to hold a pan-Asian forum for peace and good-neighborly cooperation with the participation of representatives of the broad public of the Asian and Pacific Ocean countries. Such a forum undoubtedly would contribute to the objectives of creating an all-embracing system of international security in the Asia-Pacific region. We hope that the fraternal parties of the Asian countries will actively assist in implementing this concept.

Najibullah Address

*LD052353 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT
5 Nov 87*

[Speech by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, given at the 5 November meeting of representatives of parties and governments attending the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow—recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, [words indistinct] Well, what is the meaning of life? It is nothing but a chain of meetings with human beings. We obtain more moral richness from this meeting of 20th century leaders. We should manifest more resoluteness and wisdom in our humanist activities which emanates from our hearts. This meeting in our time takes place for peace. This meeting occurs at a historical moment. Without doubt, human civilizations will note the great new, high peaks achieved at this meeting and will recall with gratitude the noble words of its organizers. This free, democratic, public, and internationalist meeting of ours is the supreme manifestation of the revolutionary and responsible solidarity and goodwill of determination and deed for the future of the human race for the construction of its common home, and for the fate of peace, socialism, development, and progress. This can be defined as the high approach to the relations among parties, organizations, and movements.

But the construction of the society is not one-sided. It is everyone's duty to know the joint responsibility of our own restructuring and not to let the Soviet Union bear everything alone because it has more patience and broader shoulders. The October Revolution showed that no revolution can implement its creative strength in an atmosphere of bloodshed, fratricide, and war. In the light of this lesson, the PDPA has been able to reorganize itself and to guide the country on the road of national reconciliation.

We consider national reconciliation to be the new demarcation line of the Leninist policy and the creative unity of Lenin's ideas about compromises and the methodology of social and class analyses of mobilization and planning of forces in society. We notice a brave and creative approach to the solution of the tasks of the democratic and national revolution in the new philosophy of political thoughts, which were determined in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In our country the policy of national reconciliation is a timely response to the best interests of our people which is the cessation of war, the solution of the situation around Afghanistan, and the elimination of socio-economic backwardness.

National reconciliation has become such an objective reality that all political forces, whether they like it or not, must take it into account. But everything did not occur as we expected it to. I clearly say that we relied too much on the cease-fire, whereas the cease-fire remained unilateral. We observed the cease-fire for 52 days until firing on our communication lines and residential areas was increased. Then severe blows were inflicted on the irreconcilable bands, their convoys of arms, and their military center in accordance with the declaration of national reconciliation.

The party as the generator of thought and experience of reconciliation, analyzes the changed situation and learns practical lessons from it. The party strives to resolve the new tasks in a complex manner. We have intensified the reconciliation work among the masses. We have embarked upon open negotiations with opposition groups in the peace jergas. We have sought ways for talks and compromise in negotiation with the opposition's second and third level commanders. We have formed peace regions and provinces. Serious facilities have been created in organizing political power. These facilities are being and will be implemented on the basis of a multiparty system and coalition. The leading power which will be created in the frame of the National Front will be a multiparty entity comprised of the left wing of the PDPA and other revolutionary and democratic organizations.

The multiparty system will provide conditions for a coalition for the society's administration. At the this moment these forms have been brought about at the initiative of the masses and are growing from the bottom to the top—from villages to districts and finally to the level of provinces.

The foes of national reconciliation, in striving to discredit the policy of national reconciliation, spread rumors that the PDPA is allegedly trying to maintain a monopoly of power. I repeat that the PDPA uses all its efforts to divide power and to include in the leadership delegation as many representatives of the patriotic forces who support the idea of reconciliation as possible.

At present over 15% of the personnel of the local organs of state sovereignty are former members of the opposition. Sixty senators and ministers of past regimes are working in the ministries.

In these days the representatives of the democratic left organization, that is to say the revolutionary organization of Afghanistan's workers who cooperate with the PDPA, have obtained the posts of head of the State Planning Committee and two important ministries.

The party will not forget the issues of military structure; the strengthening of the Armed Forces is a proper road for normalization of the internal political situation, realization of national reconciliation, and consolidation of the government sovereignty. During the period of reconciliation new military civil detachments who are engaged in self-defense of the peace regions were created. The peace-creating duties of the Armed Forces have been increased.

A complex approach to reconciliation plays a specific role in taking into consideration the socioeconomic facts and correlation of the entire economic structure [sentence as heard]. Special attention has been paid to developing contacts with private investors, encouraging tradesmen and handicrafters as well as to strengthening the market system.

The land reform acquires new meaning under the condition of reconciliation. We are normally used to looking at the economy from the viewpoint of the state sector. [passage indistinct] There are still unresolved problems in this area. Restructuring of the political-training work envisions the expansion of personal contacts and individual talks with the masses. Refraining from meetings with several thousand people, we value holding meetings with 25 to 50 persons.

It is conceivable that under the circumstances of coalition we will end the monopoly of the press. However, we must maintain the monopoly of oral political propaganda. Experience shows that propaganda is the shortest road for the people's organization.

Renovation and difficulties in duties have created wavering on the part of some party members. Talk of losing the revolutionary stands and deviations have begun among them.

The nationwide party conference that began 15 days ago gave a crushing reply to factionalism, grouping, and other negative phenomenon of inner party life. On the basis of the proposal by the delegates party members now sign a resolution concerning the unity of party ranks.

The political evaluation of the party leading personnel is continuing fruitfully. The peaceful normalization of the situation in Afghanistan is only possible through the joint activities of the political forces inside country and in the international arena.

On behalf of Afghanistan's people, I express appreciation to the Soviet Union party and state leadership, to Comrade Gorbachev, to the Soviet Union Communist Party and other friendly countries, for their all-round assistance and support rendered to us.

The fraternal parties have sent 48 messages of congratulation addressed to our conference. Thank you, dear comrades, for your close attention.

We request that you organize new political measures on international solidarity with Afghanistan, in connection with preparations for the (?third) PDPA congress and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the April Revolution, which will be held in April next year. This is not an official meeting, yet it has given the greatest opportunities to young parties, for example the PDPA, to talk about ourselves and/or to hear world opinion about ourselves. We can argue about the nature of the April Revolution and the capability of the PDPA to control the process of revolutionary transformation and defense of the homeland against armed aggression.

But, we cannot reject the fact that the PDPA and the April Revolution are the phenomena of national demand—regardless of what our enemies say. This makes us particularly proud. It is difficult to understand that a number of countries and some parties, have a special stand vis-a-vis our revolution. I wanted to say, in reply to some of the questions in yesterday's setting, that it is not realistic to propose the withdrawal of Soviet limited contingents from Afghanistan and in the meantime to forget to condemn the declared war, the aggression and military interference by imperialism and reaction in our country. A distance should not be allowed to develop between democracy and dialectic and between action and realism. [passage indistinct]

We invite you to visit our country. See for yourself the measures which have been taken during the years after the revolution; make yourself familiar with the process of the implementation of the reconciliation policy, and assess it logically. All these assessments will definitely be in the interests of the new Afghanistan. The national reconciliation policy has passed beyond the boundaries of our country and has been transformed into a political fact in the international arena.

We propose that a meeting be held in Kabul in early 1988, between the leaders of those countries who have chosen the path of national reconciliation. The party and its new policy have friends, but its enemies are also not limited. [passage indistinct]

The process of the return of the limited Soviet contingents to their home country has begun in practice. The Soviet contingents are not stationed in 12 of the 30 provinces of Afghanistan. We see our internationalist duty in creating the conditions for the rapid return of the Soviet soldiers and hero defenders back to their country. We have achieved more successes in some directions in the first 10 months of reconciliation compared to the previous year. Some 1,260 villages have been liberated peacefully. Some 30,000 armed men have laid down their arms. More than (78,000) emigres have returned—without expecting a political solution in Geneva—from Pakistan's and Iran's camps to the country. The PDPA conference determined as the basic goal, the acceleration of the national reconciliation policy and the creation of its irreversible measures. All the party paid attention to fulfilling these duties. Now, action is needed, action, action again. Thank you.

SFRY's Kronic

LD051527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in
Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today at a meeting of progressive parties and movements which is being held in Moscow within the framework of marking the 70th GOSR anniversary. Taking part in the work of this meeting are representatives of around 180 communist, workers, socialist, social-democrat and labor parties and liberation and other world movements. The participants are discussing problems of the contemporary world in a free and open exchange of opinions and views.

Addressing the participants of the meeting, Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said:

With satisfaction I greet you on behalf of the LC and all working people of Yugoslavia. Straight away I would like to express the words of appreciation to our hosts and in particular to Comrade Gorbachev, because with this useful initiative they have confirmed the new spirit which is gaining momentum in this country and which contributes to the creation of a favorable climate in workers' movements and other progressive movements in the world.

The LCY has always made efforts toward full equality and widest cooperation between communist, workers' socialist, social-democrat, people's liberation and all other progressive and democratic parties and movements, with mutual respect for differences and the right of each party to decide itself the choice of its social

development, starting from the principle that each party is responsible exclusively to its own working class and people. At our 13th congress we assessed that such cooperation continues to remain one of the essential factors for social progress and development of modern international relations as a whole.

If we wish to face the problems of the contemporary world more successfully, it is necessary to overcome ideological exclusiveness and the practice of labelling with regard to relations between parties and movements. There are multiple and understandable differences in understanding, in historical heritage and practical political activity of parties and movements. But, if relations are based on full equality, mutual respect and understanding, readiness for a tolerant and democratic exchange of views, if each specific experience is viewed as a contribution to general progress, then differences will not present an obstacle but an incentive to cooperation and a contribution to enriching the ways of developing socialism.

All this is even more significant as we face the challenges of the 21st century, brought by the new technological revolution—none of us has ready-made answers to many questions of further development. Socialism as a world process is facing the need to bring into harmony, in a new way, a steady growth of production forces and further humanization and democratization of social relations, which demands huge structural changes. The already started processes of reforms in socialist countries are seeking answers to these questions, and as such they deserve full attention.

The LCY will continue its search in order to further enrich socialist self-management, which presents the basis of our sociopolitical system.

Bosko Kronic went on to say that one of the most important characteristics of the contemporary world is its increasing interdependence, the increasing reliance of nations and countries on one another.

Social, political, economic, cultural and other processes are becoming globalized, and are ceasing to be only national or regional. This is particularly true of such important issues as peace, security, disarmament, economic development, technological progress and environmental protection. The number of issues which concern all nations and countries equally, all of mankind as a whole, is growing. The slogan "The world is one," today takes on its full meaning and importance. It tells us that the problems of the contemporary world are increasingly problems common to us all, that global as well as local solutions should be found for them, and that these solutions can only be achieved by the common action of all.

At the eighth nonaligned countries conference in Harare the struggle for peace, for preventing a nuclear war and for economic development was rightly defined as the fundamental duty of our time.

The policy and the movement of nonalignment as a global, independent factor outside the power blocs in international relations, supports a world without war, without violence and divisions, a world in which nations and people are the masters of their own destinies, in which independence, freedom, equality, unhindered development, control over national resources and ones own work are the preconditions for general prosperity, for a world without discrimination on any basis, and without hegemony on any pretext.

We are all aware of the catastrophe that would face mankind should there be a nuclear war. I recall a thought by President Tito: That in such a war there would be no victors, only the vanquished. Such a war is a contradiction of the ideals of progress and socialism. The idea of socialism, from its very beginning, aspired to the creation of a free human community in which there would be no wars, violence or subjugation. In that old desire of the labor movement we find that peace and socialism are closely linked, and they are linked today more than ever. Peace has become a precondition for the very survival of humanity.

Today we are in a period when we can realistically believe that it is possible to preserve peace. The proposed agreement between the United States and the USSR on the removal of medium- and shorter-range missiles, which has rightly been fully supported, without doubt represents an important encouraging sign that it is possible to continue this process on an increasingly wide basis, until all weapons of mass destruction are eliminated.

We believe, Bosko Kronic said, that each progressive party, regardless of ideological orientation, can stand up to its historical tasks only if it consistently fights for such a transformation of the world and socioeconomic relations in it, for a transformation which will enable everybody to lead a life worthy of a human being. However, a view of the situation in the world shows that we are still very far away from the realization of these tasks. Two thirds of mankind live in poverty. Since the end of the last decade the real social product per capita in more than half of the developing countries has been stagnating or falling. Millions suffer from hunger. The economic development of many countries, even whole continents has been practically halted. Inequitable trade conditions and the debt crisis exacerbate this situation daily, while the rift between developed and underdeveloped continues to deepen. Many countries and peoples are deprived of their legitimate right to independently use their natural resources and national wealth.

It is a big illusion that this is only a question of the problems of developing countries. Let me repeat: The world is one, and these are the problems of the international community as a whole. They increasingly directly threaten peace and security in the world. Therefore, ensuring economic and technological growth of developing countries is today a question of essential significance, and it touches upon everybody's interests. For progressive parties and movements these are ethical problems, since the present world situation is in deep contradiction to the ideals of equality, freedom and brotherhood among nations. This is a prime question of class, and the attitude toward it presents a measure of progressiveness in the present time.

Therefore, Bosko Kronic said, from this place, on behalf of the LCY, I wish to extend expressions of solidarity and support to all those who are suffering the consequences of this unjust situation, who are fighting for national independence, against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, pressures and all forms of oppression.

Today the international community is facing a crucial question: where and how to move further. We are at a historical crossroads and the future of mankind depends on which way we choose. The present generations bear a great responsibility. The development of progressive forces and scientific-technological revolution create prerequisites for a new, better life and new, more humane society.

But, if the technological development were to continue in the framework of the existing unequitable political and economic relations and divisions in the world, then this would inevitably result in the creation of new divisions and new forms of oppression, domination and exploitation, further perfection of devices for self-destruction of humankind.

Facing this dilemma, we must resolutely make efforts toward the affirmation of democracy as a universal principle and the supreme value, not only in connection with internal systems of individual countries, but also in connection with the system of international economic and political relations. For the LCY and our country democratization of international relations implies a consistent application of the UN declarations, the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, as well as the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act. These principles are inspired by the vision of the world as a community of equitable nations, which is actually the original ideal of the working class and socialist movement. Therefore, our first task, Bosko Kronic said, could be expressed as a motto "Return to the United Nations," and this means a persistent activity that this forum gains a role in solving international questions, which it deserves as the only universal and truly democratic body of the international community.

Bosko Kronic then said that planning for the future has always been the paramount task of progressive social force. Will the future be the fruit of people's conscious actions or of the random workings of irrational forces? This depends above all on whether or not the international community as a whole will take part in its conception. And this again depends on the extent to which our parties and movements succeed in affirming the idea of the equality and cooperation of all nations in the great human community, based on peace and mutual solidarity.

This is not a utopia, although in the harsh circumstances which surround us, it may appear to be. Bosko Kronic said. Only very recently the political map of the world looked different. Where there are now dozens of free countries, there earlier existed the dark stains of colonial possessions. Do we know what the world will look like in another 20 or 30 years? How it will look depends on whether we are in a position to make a choice, without the burdens of the past, without inherited ideological exclusiveness and divisions.

I would like to repeat, Bosko Kronic president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said at the end of his speech, that a just world is a precondition for peace, security and the progress of mankind. The world belongs to all. We must all make efforts to replace conflict with cooperation, to enable this and future generations to live a calm life, a life which places the dignity of nations and the happiness of people above everything.

Honecker Speaks

*LD042210 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1305 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a meeting of representatives of foreign delegations in the Kremlin on 4 Nov]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends, dear participants in the meeting: On behalf of our party, I thank the CPSU Central Committee for its initiative in holding this exchange of views in the USSR capital. We are happy to have an opportunity on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to meet such a broad circle of representatives of communist and workers parties, revolutionary and democratic parties and movements, and representatives of other ideologies.

We have listened very attentively to Mikhail Gorbachev's statement at the opening of this meeting. He discussed the crucial problems of our time that concern all of us very much, no matter in which circumstances we work, and no matter what ideas of social progress we may have.

We Communists are filled with the ideals of renewing the world, the implementation of which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago. Marx,

Engels, and Lenin have proven that the only alternative to capitalism is socialism, which brings mankind freedom from exploitation. That was confirmed by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is a fact that the world has basically changed since then and is still changing before our eyes. No matter how these changes are judged, it is increasingly recognized throughout the world that socialism represents a society whose internal driving forces are aimed at preserving peace. Its role as an active defender of peace is more important today than ever before. Mankind faces the alarming alternative of perishing together or solving the global problems together that threaten its continued existence.

The number of problems that can only be solved by all of us has grown considerably. Never before has the necessity and the opportunity for all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces to cooperate been greater. The masses and the public today influence social developments much more. We at this meeting all agree that the most important issue—preventing nuclear world war—will ensure mankind's survival.

In the final analysis, every problem today that has to be solved in the interests of human progress is in some way related to the question whether we will succeed in halting the arms race, making headway in disarmament, and lastingly ensuring peace. The realization is increasingly gaining ground that given the present state of military technology, it is no longer possible to achieve security and peace by countries working against each other. Security and peace can only be agreed on and safeguarded on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

That means that it has become indispensable for countries to cooperate, irrespective of their social order. The worldwide effects of the scientific-technological revolution and need to create a new world economic order and find solutions to ecological and other global problems make cooperation even more urgent.

That is why we, the socialist countries, consider peaceful competition of systems necessary and possible. We advocate settling all international disputes without military means, but by compromise and by balancing the countries' interests.

In our time, the principles and goals of the countries' and peoples' international coexistence, supported by the Soviet Union, have gained new stature. The possibility of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, which was created by Lenin, is currently the only alternative and a categorical imperative, if mankind is to survive. Today Lenin's party and state call for thinking and acting in keeping with reality and they contribute to that in a way that is generally recognized.

The Soviet Union, together with its allies, advocates general and complete disarmament and supports creation of a comprehensive international security system. With the worldwide commitment of peace forces, Lenin's ideas of democratic peace controlled by the peoples is increasingly becoming reality. Owing to the Soviet Union's systematic policy, owing to socialist and nonaligned activities, owing to many other countries' efforts, and—not least—owing to the peace movement's commitment, new opportunities are currently emerging in international relations.

Even though the danger has certainly not abated, further escalation of international tensions has been halted, and we see hopeful signs of a start to disarmament. We welcome the agreed summit meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington on 7 December, at which an agreement on the double-zero solution for intermediate-range nuclear missiles will be concluded and the reduction of offensive strategic weapons and the strengthening of the ABM treaty will be further negotiated.

In the light of our past experience, there are no givens regarding disarmament. We are all called upon to work to contain and overcome the influence of those forces on the countries' politics that bank on intensification of the arms race, confrontation, military superiority, and global hegemony. The hope of the most aggressive forces for military superiority is an illusion. They would not dare take the ultimate risk if peace forces in all countries stop them in time.

Developments in the last few years have shown that the struggle is not hopeless. Let me remind you in that context of the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe in November 1983. Some people were discouraged. At the time, our party propagated the slogan "Fight for peace—now more than ever before." We decided to unswervingly conduct an active political dialogue and to work for the broadest coalition of all forces of peace, common sense, and realism.

In retrospect we can state today that the course of developments was not to the liking of those who announced that more missiles mean more security. Owing to the Soviet Union's policy, which is rich in initiative, principles and objectives were formulated at the Geneva and Reykjavik summit meetings, which, if implemented, would decisively advance the world on its road to eliminating nuclear weapons and all means of mass destruction. Despite progress achieved, we cannot say that the turn from the policy of confrontation toward detente has already taken place. But the manifold Warsaw Pact activities to dismantle and abolish armament and create a comprehensive system of international security have created visible changes. This is also seen in the heart of Europe.

For a long time the FRG was not prepared to respect European borders and the socialist German state. We did not allow ourselves to be irritated but continued the dialogue aimed at peace and security at the heart of Europe. For historical and geopolitical reasons, the GDR views as its special responsibility seeing to it that war will never again emanate from German soil, that at the dividing line of the two strongest military groupings of our time, no military confrontation will be permitted but that security and peace will be guaranteed.

The two social systems on German soil influence each other. But the conditions under which that is happening are different today than they were a few years ago. During my recent official visit to the FRG, the existence of the borders and existence of two independent sovereign German states was emphasized once more to the whole world. Agreement was reached that both German states must actively work toward a situation that will lead toward dismantling nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons and armament, and to replacing confrontation with mutually advantageous cooperation. That will result in changes of historic significance.

We are aware that the decades of solidarity with and support of the GDR through socialist and friendly countries through broad social and political forces of the world have considerably contributed to that, and we want to thank all our friends sincerely. At the same time, we should recognize the contribution of those forces in the FRG which consistently strive for the victory of reason and realism in relations between the two German states. That will open up new perspectives, including for our common house—Europe. It is not only the socialist countries, but increasingly broader social forces even reaching into the governments of Western countries support freeing Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons. They support normal cooperation between countries so as to create confidence and permit mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields.

Ladies and gentlemen, naturally we do not ignore that socialism and capitalism are based in essence on incompatible principles, and that they cannot be united any more than fire and water. The 70 years since the victory of the October Revolution and the 4 decades since the creation of the socialist world system strengthen us in our unshakable conviction that the future belongs to socialism and elimination of exploitation, that basic prerequisite for real and comprehensive implementation of all rights and liberties of man.

Advocates of the capitalist social system maintain that the future belongs to their system, to their way of life. However, this historical conflict can only be decided if peace is preserved. It would be an illusion to believe that the class struggle, the struggle of people for national liberation and social progress can be eliminated through agreements between countries. Class antagonisms continue exploitation and suppression in various countries. The striving of people for a dignified life, for having a

democratic say in social conditions will therefore not come to an end. Nicaragua, southern Africa, and other regions of the world show that even military interference and the most brutal imperialist repressions cannot stop the just fight of the peoples. Our solidarity belongs to those people.

We do not at all close our eyes to current world conflicts. However, the danger of a nuclear inferno destroying mankind forces us to say that safeguarding world peace must be the top interest of the workers movement and of all progressive forces.

Out of this realization, our party concluded at an April 1983 international scientific conference called Karl Marx and Our Time—the Fight for Peace and Social Progress that all political and social forces that honestly want peace must cooperate despite different political agendas, ideological positions, religious denominations, and beyond class barriers and separations. Time has passed. Today a worldwide coalition of forces of reason and realism exert a benign influence on international politics.

We are happy to say that communists and socialists increasingly speak a common language about the issue of war or peace. Political and ideological differences and antagonism continue to exist but both realize their responsibility to cooperate in the interest of peace. That was demonstrated by the joint initiatives of the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD for a chemical-weapons-free zone and a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in Europe, the joint proposal of the PZPR and SPD on building confidence, the CPSU-SED joint initiative on reducing military budgets, and talks between other parties.

A short time ago, a joint SED-SPD document was published called "The Struggle of Ideologies and Common Security." In that document, constructive answers were sought jointly for the first time to questions that today interest the entire workers and peace movements—shaping peaceful coexistence and a reliable security partnership. The document, which outlines the things we have in common along with the conduct of conflicts in a civilized manner, points to feasible ways of getting along peacefully together rather than perishing together in an inferno. Even if our ideologies and ideas about how to achieve our goals are different, we all proceed on the assumption that the world can be changed for the better. The parties and all socio-political movements are measured today by their preparedness to hold a dialogue aimed at deciding on the things we have in common, to learn from each other, to be capable of an alliance. Let us learn to develop the necessary culture of dealing with each other. Our party and the GDR will continue their contributions.

In 1988 we plan to invite significant political representatives to an international meeting in the GDR, who advocate creation of a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear Comrades: The GDR, the socialist workers and peasants state on German soil, continues, thanks to the selfless commitment and creativity of the citizens and the policy of our party serving the people. The act of liberation by the Soviet people will remain forever in the memory of our people—that decisive act to save mankind from the threat of fascist barbarism. Fraternally united with Lenin's party and country, with all socialist countries, we continue to work with all our energy to exploit every opportunity inherent in socialism, the sources of wealth of our society, in new qualitative dimensions for the welfare of the people. In doing so we are led by the unity of economic and social policy. It has set free forces to implement transformation in the GDR. It promotes the interest of the working people to explore and utilize the most modern science and technology. It guarantees the comprehensive democratic activities of the citizens in forming all social processes. Taking into consideration all the different conditions, and the manifold specific features in the different socialist countries, we are making good progress in shaping our cooperation based on new criteria. As all other countries, we need nothing more urgently than peace for our projects. Therefore, all those engaged in making our world more secure will find active and reliable partners in the socialist countries. Let us all work together so that mankind can enter the next century without being threatened by nuclear weapons or other mass destruction weapons. Thank you for your attention.

Finland's Sinisalo Speaks

*LD051936 Moscow International Service in Finnish
1700 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Report on speech by Taisto Sinisalo, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party—Unity, to workers in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th GOSR anniversary; date not given—with portions recorded; the word "restructuring" given as the Russian "perestroika" throughout]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Sinisalo] Dear Comrades! We, your northern neighbors, are very glad to be able to celebrate together with you this great anniversary of the international workers' movement. Enthusiasm toward your country, toward socialism, has never been so extensive as it is today. Restructuring is no longer just a Russian word, it is known also in our language, Finnish, and in other languages as a revolutionary policy of reform. Socialism and peace are felt to be alive and belonging together. [end recording]

[Announcer] From here onward you will hear Taisto Sinisalo's speech in translation from Russian into Finnish.

Taisto Sinisalo said: The deep humanism of socialism is expressed in the fact that precisely your party and your country are pioneers of a new way of thinking, for the preservation of civilization. Now we can note that the world is no longer the same as it was before the initiative

made by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a world free from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The treaty on elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, now at the signing stage, is a historic victory for the Soviet peace policy and for the entire peace movement. In addition, your initiative for eliminating other kinds of nuclear weapons, for banning nuclear tests and militarization of space, and for limiting armed forces and conventional weapons are supported by all realistically thinking, sensible people. An obstacle in the path of a new international security system is the imperialist military industry and the new rightwing policy serving its interests.

The great goals presented in Murmansk recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for strengthening of security and cooperation in northern Europe and the entire Arctic area, open up new possibilities for establishing a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the north and for developing the northern areas.

The fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, based on the YYA Treaty [Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance], is an example of the new thinking. We Finns are convinced, through our own experience, of the advantages of this thinking. It guarantees employment and prosperity for us. In our view, restructuring is a continuation of the October Revolution, which shook the whole world. Restructuring is a factor for strengthening peace. At the same time, it is a guarantee that socialism will be successful in the peaceful competition with capitalism.

The jubilee year means for us a development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, their protection against various attacks. This jubilee is also linked with the celebrations of the 70th anniversary year of Finland's independence. It was the October Revolution that opened up for Finland the path to political independence. The October Revolution jubilee unites the communist and workers' parties, the forces of peace and progress. For us Finnish Communists, this jubilee means an inspiration to uniting the forces of the Finnish Communist Party and the formation of a Leninist, united, and strong party.

[Begin recording] [Sinisalo] The Finnish Communist Party—Unity cordially congratulates the CPSU and the entire Soviet people on your revolutionary achievements and wishes you the greatest success in your historic work for peace and socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Finland's Paasio Address

*LD051739 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT
5 Nov 87*

[*Speech by Chairman of Finnish Social Democratic Party—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Lenin's signature to the document on the recognition of the independence of Finland by the young Soviet state opened the way towards the country's independence and broad international recognition.

It was by citing this example (which had laid the foundation of goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between the two states) that Pertti Paasio, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (SDP), began his speech here at the current meeting of representatives of the parties and movements participating in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

"The pivot of Finland's foreign policy is a peaceful and neutral course which is aimed at maintaining relations of friendship with all countries in the world, particularly with neighbouring ones", the speaker said.

Describing the present state of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, he said they were notable for developing trade, cultural and scientific cooperation which becomes increasingly versatile and which meets the interests of the two countries.

The SDP chairman spoke of support by the Social Democrats of Finland for the process of deepening all-European cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

"We also vigorously support the development of the process of relaxation of tension between the two military blocs and the great powers", Pertti Paasio said.

He referred to the forthcoming signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as a historic step. "It is important", he emphasized, "that the process go on and lead to large-scale disarmament. Special attention should be given to seeing to it that a reduction in one type of armaments does not lead to a build-up of another type".

The speaker emphasized that neither the seas nor outer space should become an arena for military rivalry.

The SDP leader spoke in detail of the problems of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north.

"It is known the Soviet Union supports this initiative, and has more than once stated its readiness to take specific measures for its realisation. The official stance of the U.S. Administration in this issue", the speaker recalled, "is unambiguously negative".

"The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north, which is actively advocated by the Social Democrats of Finland, would become an important part of the all-European peace process", he said.

(Translated from Russian) [as received]

UK's McLennan Speaks

LD052215 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—In his speech at the meeting in the Kremlin, Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), devoted much attention to the development of the British working class movement at the present stage.

He spoke here today at the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements participating in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

"Following the general election, the trade unions and the Labour Party of Britain began to discuss tasks facing the country's working-class movement under conditions of Margaret Thatcher's third term of office", Gordon McLennan said.

"In this discussion the Communist Party insists on the need and possibility for the working-class movement's joint action with other social forces of Britain in the struggle against the government's policy on all major issues of the present day. It is essential to set up a broad democratic alliance, of which the working-class movement will be the core. This political concept, which is of strategic importance, is the key to defeating the ideology and policy of the present government and to preventing it from sabotaging new prospects for the strengthening of peace and elimination of nuclear weapons".

(Translated from Russian) [as received]

Belgium's Wynicks Address

LD051228 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—The 70 years that have passed since the October Revolution, have changed the course of mankind's history, said today Joseph Wynicks, member of the leadership of the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish wing). He addressed the Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Joseph Wynicks noted that the world stands on the threshold of events of such importance that if they are crowned with success, a new era will open in relations between nations on the earth.

Much credit should be given above all to the changes in the Soviet Union, in particular, its new approach to some aspects of its foreign policy, with which socialists and social democrats all over the world agree in principle.

People should use the progress achieved to improve their economic, social and cultural relations in the truly European context, overcoming the burden of biased ideas and resistance of those quarters for whom this is unprofitable, ideological mistrust and suspicion poisoning conscience.

Only the advance to disarmament will eventually make it possible to save funds so necessary for the economic development and, consequently, for social progress of our countries and for granting them to the developing "Third World". In the opinion of Flemish socialists, one of the main tasks 70 years after the Great October Revolution is to ensure the survival of mankind through solidarity of people.

In conclusion Joseph Wynicks spoke out for stepping up immediately the dialogue between socialist, communist and other progressive forces and, in this context, for holding a multilateral conference of European socialist and communist parties to discuss important tasks with a view to ensuring peace and socialism for coming generations.

Netherlands' Iseboud Speech

LD051521 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—"An agreement envisaging the scrapping of medium-range and shorter-range missiles will soon be concluded between the USSR and the United States. The Communist Party of the Netherlands views this agreement as the result of the activity of all peace-minded forces given all their diversity and differences", said Elli Iseboud, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee. She addressed Wednesday a meeting of representatives of the parties and movements attending the festivities celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is currently held in Moscow.

"Creating a non-class alliance of forces committed to peace is of exceptional importance", she stressed. "We view the prospective Soviet-U.S. agreement as a factor making for the efforts for peace in the Netherlands to gain further momentum. The deployment of new nuclear missiles has slowed down the exceptionally mass and broad movement for peace in our country. Cruise missiles have not been stationed in the Netherlands as yet and the movement against their deployment does not lose steam".

"The Communist Party of the Netherlands comes out for carrying on the work for peace, for the Netherlands free of nuclear weapons, for the abolition of all nuclear weapons in the world. The Communist Party of the Netherlands holds that armaments and expenditures on them should be cut down. In our time this is the first precept", Elli Iseboud emphasized.

Swiss Party's Mayssen Talk

LD051536 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Owing to the mass media politically active people in the West have learnt two Russian words "glasnost" and "perestroika". These are two magic words for the progressive-minded representatives of the left forces in the West, said Toya Mayssen, member of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Switzerland, who on Wednesday addressed the meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution currently being held in Moscow. Her speech was devoted to questions of the party press.

All the people who were preparing the October Revolution, who were upholding it and who ensured, in the final account, the victory of the new social system knew about the need for the left press, said Toya Mayssen. Lenin himself was a very prominent journalist. Living in emigration in Switzerland, he repeatedly contributed articles to socio-democratic newspapers of our country.

"The responsibility of the party press is particularly great", the guest stressed. "On the one hand, the party press should inform the people, and, on the other hand, it should see to it that freedom of information and freedom of opinions with regard to the party be observed".

"In inter-party conflicts, the party press should not appear as the judge, and the more so the lawyer of that or other side. In such situations it should most thoroughly discharge its duty of informing the readers. The rank-and-file party members, the citizens, men and women, have the right to know what is taking place amid responsible party and state workers".

Spain's Iglesias Address

LD051839 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—"The present meeting reflects the striving of all the left-wing forces for unity in the struggle for the attaining of peace and for other noble goals", Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, has stated. He spoke today at the meeting of representatives of the parties and movements taking part in celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is under way here.

Gerardo Iglesias pointed out that his party supported perestroika taking place in the USSR, as well as Soviet peace initiatives in the sphere of foreign policy. He said that it was necessary for all the left-wing forces to reconsider their theoretical and practical precepts. Perestroika should affect not only the Soviet Union but also other countries.

Gerardo Iglesias pointed out the need for the rallying of all the progressively-minded forces that should be based on respect for the views of all the countries, both big and small. In this respect it is important for the communist parties to correct their mistakes and not to think that they have a monopoly on the truth.

He spoke out in favour of disbanding military blocs in Europe and ridding the continent of nuclear weapons. Iglesias recalled that massive anti-war demonstrations had just been held in Spain whose participants had demanded the removal of U.S. military bases from their country.

Libya's Jabir Address

*LD052141 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1854 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—All the progressive forces on the planet that are fighting for peace and freedom, for democracy and socialism, regard the Soviet Union, the country where the first socialist revolution in history was victorious 70 years ago, with gratitude and hope, said Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the leadership of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ]. He was speaking today at a meeting of the representatives of parties and movements taking part in the festivities to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Having made a short analysis of the state of affairs in the world's hot spots, Jabir laid the blame on the imperialist states for whipping up tension and bloodshed. He recalled that the Arab-Israeli confrontation occurred as a result of Israeli aggression, which enjoys the support of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, against the Arab countries and peoples. Since Israel has occupied considerable Arab territories, there can only be one solution to the problem: the return of the lands siezed from the Arabs. Any attempt to resolve the question by any other method will only encourage Zionism.

The SPLAJ, Jabir stressed, is also in favor of a just solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has been provoked by the imperialists. This war is madness; it is vital to try to put an end to it as soon as possible.

Angola's Dos Santos Address

*LD051859 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1302 GMT 5 Nov*

[Text] Jose Eduard dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, today noted the important significance and informal nature of the Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In a speech at that meeting, Dos Santos highly appraised the international significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and welcomed efforts by the Soviet Union to ensure peace and security. He said that the gigantic means expended on weaponry need to be cut back. Redirecting of any kind of percentage from these allocations for development needs would help solve the acute problems of hunger, poverty, and illiteracy in developing countries.

Another problem of developing countries is their foreign indebtedness. In Jose Eduard dos Santos' view, this has become a weapon of imperialism inflaming social conflict and putting a brake on development of young states.

Dwelling on the situation developing in the south of the African continent, the speaker condemned the aggression of the racist Botha regime against "Frontline States." With the support of the United States and other imperialist states, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Formations are being trained on the territory of racist-occupied Namibia. The supply of weapons to these groups has been significantly increased recently.

Jose Eduard dos Santos called upon participants in the Moscow meeting and all progressive forces to intensify solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against the racist Pretoria regime.

Castro Addresses Group

*LD051457 Moscow TASS International Service in
Russian 1320 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—The international meeting in Moscow confirms the consistent Soviet position that the future can be guaranteed by widely taking into account the aspirations uniting various ideological trends and public movements, which can be contradictory but which are ready to struggle in order to save the world and to ensure the future for peoples and nations. This was stated by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. He made a speech today at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October.

The speaker said: For us the main prerequisite is peace. This peace is closely tied to development. You see it is not possible to imagine development without peace and disarmament, while it would be unrealistic to think about peace without development. He continued: But it is important to define what kind of world we should have in conditions of the existence of two opposing social systems; what kind of world we will be able to create on the basis of the present world, which is characterized by unequal development and intolerable underdevelopment; a world where dirty wars continue against sovereign states, as in Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique and other countries; a world where there still exists the repulsive system of apartheid, where there exists the

tragedy of the Palestinians, and where more than 100 countries are neocolonial; a world which for billions of people means poverty and hunger, in which, in spite of all these tragedies, science and technology promise inspiring new perspectives under conditions of attaining peace and disarmament.

Sketching a picture of today's world, the Cuban leader stated that capitalism is ceasing to grow, and unemployment is increasing on an alarming scale. But, in order to prevent the crisis from becoming catastrophe, the imperialists are getting raw materials by means of unequal exchange and saddling other countries with enormous debts.

We who have gathered here cannot sit idly by, the speaker continued. Despite our obvious differences, we represent mighty forces which are capable of unifying. We all of us stand for genuine peace without poverty and backwardness; we condemn apartheid and reject intervention against independent states; we are all striving to change what exists today in order to make the world better and more humane.

Fidel Castro expressed confidence that the day would come when history would mark 1987 as the date when a beginning was made for the first time on the destruction of nuclear weapons and, perhaps, when a period of peace and hope opened up for mankind.

Comparison of Husak-Gorbachev Meeting

Bratislava Pravda in Slovak on 4 November carries on page 1 a 200-word CTK Moscow dispatch on the Gorbachev-Husak meeting in Moscow on 3 November. The *Bratislava Pravda* report, entitled "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 5 November Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 17, revealing the following variations:

Beginning of paragraph one, down to paragraph two, first sentence reads ...Yesterday a meeting took place in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

During the conversation, which passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding... (changing date information, supplying location of meeting and Gorbachev's title, confirming that there is no additional word per CTK version)

Krunic Sees Gorbachev, Addresses Meeting

AU051747 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian
1400 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] In Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, has conducted talks with Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and

Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency. On the second day of the informal gathering of representatives of 180 Communist and progressive parties and movements, Bosko Krunic spoke about the Yugoslav vision of current world events and said that the number of problems that equally concern mankind as a whole is multiplying. Our special correspondent Branislav Canak reports from Moscow:

Mikhail Gorbachev, Bosko Krunic, and Stane Dolanc talked about the cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and the two states. They discussed the state of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, and they concluded that efforts should be made so that these relations may develop further to mutual benefit.

As regards the cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, they discussed the dates for the meetings at high and the highest levels agreed upon earlier.

Views on international relations were also exchanged at the meeting of Gorbachev with Krunic and Dolanc.

At the second day of the informal gathering of Communist and progressive parties and movements, Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke this morning. The LCY has always advocated full equality and the broadest cooperation of Communist, workers, socialist, social-democratic, national liberation, and all other progressive and democratic parties and movements, with all mutual consideration for the differences and respect for the right of every party to decide by itself in selecting the road of social development, proceeding from the responsibility of every party exclusively to its own workers class and people, Krunic said. He added that it was assessed at the 13th LCY Congress that this cooperation is one of the essential factors of social progress and development of modern international relations on the whole.

Krunic said that facing the problems of the modern world more successfully demands that ideological exclusiveness and the affixing of labels should be left behind in relations between parties and movements. This is all the more important, he stressed, because none of us have ready answers to many problems of further development when facing the challenges of the 21st century. The problems of the modern world are increasingly our common problems. Both partial and global solutions should be sought for them, and these solutions can be reached only through the joint action of us all, Krunic stressed.

Speaking about nonalignment, Krunic stressed that the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent non-bloc factor, advocates a world without wars, violence, and divisions, without discrimination on any count, and without hegemony under any pretext.

The announced agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles, which is rightly meeting with full support, undoubtedly constitutes a significant encouragement showing that it is possible to continue this process on the widest basis, up to the full elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, Bosko Kronic said.

When speaking about the economic problems of the world, it is a great illusion to think that these problems concern only the developing countries, Kronic pointed out. He added that not solving these problems more and more directly endangers security and peace in the world.

Let us add in conclusion that more than 20 participants spoke at the Moscow gathering this morning, out of 89 asking for the floor. (Giuseppe) Napolitano, representative of the PCI, stressed the importance of the presence at the gathering of representatives of non-communist parties who strive for a constructive dialogue in the name of peace. The very fact that they had all gathered at the same table means a lot.

Najibullah, general secretary of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, presented the view that this gathering is important for young parties such as his, because it presents a good opportunity to say something more about itself and to hear the opinions of others. Replying to remarks by some speakers about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, he said that this was the only way, as he put it, to stop imperialist interference from outside. He added that the process of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan has begun, and that the troops have withdrawn from 12 out of 30 Afghan provinces.

Gorbachev Meets FRG Greens Party Officials
LD051614 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met and talked with Jutta Ditfurth, co-chairman of the West German Greens Party, and Juergen Meier, member of this party board.

Ditfurth commended the meeting representing a broad spectrum on modern ideological and political trends, although the form of the discussion needs perfection. She expressed the hope that the exchange of views of this nature on problems common to the whole of mankind, among them ecological ones, would take place in the future as well. She declared for broader contacts and cooperation with Soviet specialists, specifically on the ecological problems of nuclear power engineering. The West German Greens Party intends to examine these issues at a special conference next year.

Gorbachev expressed the CPSU's interest in cooperation on the basis of equitable partnership with all political parties and movements, among them the Greens Party,

in the name of preserving peace, coming to grips with global problems, including ecological ones. People in the Soviet Union follow closely the activity of this new West German political force and are ready to develop business contacts and a dialogue with it.

Gorbachev, Angola's Dos Santos Hold Talks
LD051959 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of MPLA—Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola. The leaders of the two countries exchanged information on the most important developments in the life of the USSR and Angola.

They devoted special attention to the situation in the south of Africa where a dangerous hotbed of tension continued to exist through the fault of South Africa and its Western patrons. Gorbachev said that the USSR had invariably sided with the Angolan people.

The Angolan leader expressed high appreciation of peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and sincere gratitude for assistance and support rendered to Angola.

The two leaders unanimously pointed out the importance of a further consolidation and deepening of Soviet-Angolan relations in the interests of peoples of both countries.

'Arafat Discusses Mideast With Gorbachev
LD052305 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, continues his official visit to the Soviet Union heading an important Palestinian delegation, which includes a number of PLO Executive Committee members.

During his presence in Moscow, brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation held a series of meetings with a number of senior Soviet officials, at the forefront of whom was the Soviet leader Gorbachev.

The talks which Brother Abu 'Ammar had with the Soviet leader Gorbachev, and with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and the head of state, Gromyko, concentrated on developments in the Palestinian issue and the means for establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East through holding an international peace conference. This conference would restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, self-determination and to establish his independent Palestinian state whose capital is Jerusalem under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The talks also included the developments of the situation in the Arab arena in particular and in the Middle East in general [as heard] in the light of the escalation of the fierce imperialist aggressive attack against the region and its people which is aimed at restoring the imperialist control over this region. [passage omitted]

Rogachev Meets Japanese Diet's Hata

OW051205 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev on 3 November met with Mr Hata, a well-known Liberal Democratic Party politician and vice president of the Japanese Friendship Parliamentarians' League, who is visiting Moscow to attend ceremonies marking the 70th GOSR anniversary.

At the meeting, which was held at Mr Hata's request, they discussed some subjects concerning Soviet-Japanese relations which were of mutual interest.

Szuross Meets With Haitian CP Figure

LD051606 Budapest MTI in English 1312 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, currently in Moscow as member of the Hungarian party and state delegation attending the ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held talks with Berri Bertoni, member of the Political Committee of the United Party of Communists of Haiti, who arrived in Moscow for the ceremonies.

The Communist leader of Haiti gave a brief on the activity and efforts of his recently legalized party. Matyas Szuros voiced the solidarity of the HSWP with the struggle of the United Party of Communists of Haiti.

The sides reviewed opportunities to develop inter-party relations, and exchanged views on several timely issues of the international situation and the international Communist and labor movement.

Libya's Jabir Meets Bulgarian Leader

LD061005 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (JANA)—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief, conferred in Moscow yesterday with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president [title as received]. During the meeting they discussed prospects for joint cooperation and development of friendly relations, as well as their eagerness to consolidate and strengthen them between the two friendly peoples in the Great Jamahiriya and Bulgaria.

During this meeting President Zhivkov asked for his greetings and appreciation to be conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution as well as to the friendly Libyan Arab people.

Kadar Meets With Swedish CP's Werner

LD061030 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, met Lars Werner, president of the Swedish Left Party—Communists, in Moscow on Thursday.

In a cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties surveyed some topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement, and exchanged views on the development of inter-party relations. They stated with satisfaction that the changes which took place in the international workers' movement had a favourable influence on cooperation between the parties. They expressed the intention of further developing the traditional relations of the two parties, and took a stand for international peace and security, and the building of confidence between states.

Kadar Meets With Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD061034 Budapest MTI in English 2054 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, met Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Moscow.

In a friendly atmosphere the Ethiopian leader informed the HSWP general secretary of the situation of his country. Janos Kadar spoke of the program of economic and social stabilization of the HSWP and the Hungarian Government, and emphasized that the party was making consistent efforts to deepen the reform process.

The parties exchanged views on topical international affairs, and appreciated the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the efforts of the Organization of African Unity aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of tension in Africa.

Janos Kadar welcomed the democratization process of Ethiopia, of which the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic was an important stage. The politicians expressed their intention to further develop relations between the two parties and the two countries, and the elaboration of mutually advantageous forms of cooperation.

Ceausescu Meets Yemen Socialist Party Leader

AU052119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1923 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, *Agerpres*, 5/11/1987—RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu met, on November 5, Alia Salem el-Beida [spelling as received], secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

During the talk, the joint resolve was expressed to develop relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Yemen Socialist Party, between Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The need was evinced to capitalize the possibilities to promote relations and cooperation on an economic, techno-scientific plane and in other fields, to set specific measures and actions in this respect.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu Meets 'Arafat in Moscow

AU052207 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2001 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, *Agerpres*, 5/11/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on Thursday, November 5, with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On this occasion, too, Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked Nicolae Ceausescu and Socialist Romania for their constant support to the Palestinian people's just cause, to the fight for the fulfilment of its legitimate aspirations after building and developing a free and independent state of its own.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's consistent stance on a global, just and lasting solution to the Middle East situation, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, of the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, on the basis of the recognition of its right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, of the ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the significance of calling an international conference under UN aegis, to be attended by all the states concerned, by the PLO and Israel, too, and by the Security Council permanent members.

During the talk, current questions of the international life were approached, and special attention was paid to the situation in the Gulf area. In that context, concern was expressed over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq and the expansion of the conflict following the penetration in the area of the military fleet of the

USA and of other states and the prevention of free maritime traffic in the Gulf area. All that was shown unable to serve the interests of the states in the area, to enhance the threat of an expanded conflict, with serious consequences on all peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu entertained Yasir 'Arafat at luncheon.

The talk and the luncheon passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

PRAVDA Lists Delegation, Group Arrivals

PM051451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87
Second Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "To Moscow for the Celebrations"]

[Text] The following arrived in Moscow 1 November to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers:

a Bulgarian party-government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. It comprises Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

a GDR party-government delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State. It comprises Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

a DPRK party-government delegation headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and DPRK vice president. It comprises Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and DPRK minister of foreign affairs; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of the WPK Central Committee International Department; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR;

a party-government delegation from the Republic of Cuba. It comprises Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdes,

member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee; Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Cuban ambassador to the USSR;

a Polish party-government delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State. It comprises Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

a Romanian party-state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. It comprises Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian Government prime minister; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Bucur, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR; and Ion Mitran, member of the RCP Central Committee and chief editor of *Scinteia*;

a CSSR party-government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. It comprises Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and Jindrich Rehorek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador in the USSR;

an SFRY delegation headed by Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It comprises Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee; Bozidar Matic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; and Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The delegations were met by the following: V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, and A.N. Yakovlev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.K. Antonov, O.S. Belyakov, G.G. Vedernikov, A.I. Bolskiy, L.A. Voronin, V.M. Kamentsev, Yu.D. Maslyukov, V.P. Orlov, N.I. Savinkin, I.S. Silayev, and B.Ye. Shcherbina, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Afonin, L.F. Bobykin, V.P. Loginov, I.I. Skiba, Yu.A. Sklyarov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Pasternak, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, first deputy chief of a CPSU

Central Committee Department; O.K. Rybakov, M.N. Smirnovskiy, and R.P. Fedorov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and other officials.

The following have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers:

a delegation from Angola headed by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Labor Party and president of Angola;

a delegation from the DRA headed by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council;

a delegation from the PDRY headed by 'A.S. al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee;

a delegation from Nicaragua headed by D. Ortega, Sandinist National Liberation Front Executive Commission coordinator and president of the Republic;

Finnish President M. Koivisto;

a delegation from Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and president of Ethiopia.

The following delegations have arrived to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

the Austrian Communist Party headed by N. Kalt, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Socialist Party of Austria made up of M. Scheucher and E. Froeschel;

the Communist Party of Argentina headed by A. Fava, party general secretary;

the Belgian Communist Party headed by L. van Geyt, party chairman;

Botswana headed by P. Kedikilwe, member of the Central Committee and treasurer of the Botswana Democratic Party, and minister for presidential affairs and public administration;

the Communist Party of Bolivia headed by H. Ramirez, first secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by G. McLennan, party general secretary;

the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by A. Ojeda, party secretary general;

the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] headed by K. Chikatta, member of the PNDC;

the Guatemalan Labor Party—C. Gonzalez, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Guinea Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] headed by K. Camara, CMRN permanent secretary;

Guinea-Bissau headed by T.A. Lopes, member of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PAIGC National Control Commission;

the Communist Party of Honduras—R. Radilla Rush, party general secretary;

the Panhellenic Socialist Movement made up of G. Papandreou and V. Papandreou, members of the party Central Committee Executive Bureau;

the Communist Party of Denmark headed by O. Sohn, party chairman;

the Social Democratic Party of Denmark—L. Budtz, chairman of the party's Commission for Foreign Policy and Defense Questions;

the Greenland left-wing socialist party Inuit Ataqatigiit—A. Lynge, party chairman;

the Dominican Communist Party—I. Isa Conde, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Indian National Congress (I) headed by R.R. Ram, general secretary of the party All-Indian Committee;

the Communist Party of Ireland—J. Stewart, party general secretary;

the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, made up of S. Clotas and A. Cercas, members of the Executive Committee and secretaries in the party Federal Committee;

the Italian Communist Party headed by A. Natta, party secretary general;

the Italian Socialist Party headed by C. Martelli, party deputy political secretary;

the Republic of Cape Verde headed by A.M. Duarte, member of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) National Council Political Commission and president of the Cape Verde National People's Assembly Presidium;

the People's Republic of the Congo headed by J.M. Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee;

the Lebanese Communist Party headed by G. Hawi, party secretary general;

the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ] General National Congress headed by A.J. Jabir, member of the SPLAJ revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the country's Armed Forces;

the Communist Party of Luxembourg, headed by R. Urbany, party chairman;

the Mauritian Militant Movement headed by P. Berenger, party general secretary;

the Republic of Mali headed by A.B. Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union;

the Communist Party of Malta headed by A. Vassalo, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism headed by 'Ali Yata, party secretary general;

the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party consisting of A. Nunez, secretary of the party National Executive Committee, and A. Molina, party National Executive Committee deputy secretary for international affairs;

the Communist Party of the Netherlands headed by E. Izeboud, chairman of the party Central Committee;

the Norwegian Labor Party, headed by T. Jagland, party secretary;

the Communist Party of Pakistan;

the PLO headed by Y. Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution;

the Palestinian Communist Party headed by N. al-Ashhab, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party headed by R. Vasquez, the party's deputy secretary general;

the Peruvian Communist Party headed by J. del Prado, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

Peru's American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party consisting of N. Mujica, member of the party leadership and assistant to the country's president, and C. Roca, chairman of the party's International Relations Commission;

the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party headed by A. Filomeno, party secretary general;

the Portuguese Communist Party headed by A. Cunhal, party secretary general;

the Communist Party of El Salvador—Sh.J. Handal, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], El Salvador, consisting of R. Gutierrez, member of the Front's leadership; N. Diaz, member of the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front Political and Diplomatic Commission; and J. Rodriguez, member of the Front's Central Committee;

the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador—E.F. Calles, deputy chairman of the Front's Executive Committee;

the Republic of Seychelles headed by J. Hodoul, secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and minister of national development;

the Syrian Arab Republic headed by A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party

the Senegalese Democratic League-Labor Party Movement headed by A. Bathily, party secretary general;

the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by E.T. Kamara, member of the Governing Council of the All People's Congress Party Central Committee and minister of state for party affairs;

the Tunisian Communist Party headed by M. Harmel, the party's secretary general;

the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party headed by A. Ben Arfa, member of the party Central Committee;

the Turkish Communist Party—H. Kutlu, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

the Turkish Labor Party—N. Sargin, party secretary general;

the Leftist Unity of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan;

the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by M. Kikongo, vice chairman of the National Resistance Council;

the Broad Front of Uruguay, comprising M. Aran, member of the Front's National Plenum; Senator L. Senatore; Senator V. Penco; and F. Ontonelli, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Party;

the Socialist Party of Uruguay—J. Pereira, deputy secretary general of the party Central Committee;

the Finnish Communist Party headed by A. Aalto, party chairman;

the Finnish Communist Party (Unity) consisting of T. Sinisalo, party chairman; and J. Kajanoja, party secretary general;

the Finnish Social Democratic Party consisting of P. Paasio, party chairman; and U. Iivari, party secretary general;

the Finnish Center Party consisting of P. Vayrynen, party chairman; and S. Kaariainen, party secretary general;

the French Communist Party headed by G. Marchais, party secretary general;

the German Communist Party headed by H. Mies, party chairman;

the German Social Democratic Party consisting of H. Schumacher, senior editor of the journal *Neue Gesellschaft*; and O. Selbmann, party spokesman in the Bundestag;

the FRG Green Party headed by J. Diefenbacher, party cochairman;

the Chilean Radical Party—A. Sule, the party's vice chairman;

the Swiss Labor Party headed by J. Spielmann, party secretary general;

the Swiss Social Democratic Party—T. Meissen, member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of *Basler Anzeiger*;

the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party headed by S. Eriksson, chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the Riksdag;

the Communist Party of Sri Lanka consisting of K.P. Silva, secretary general of the party's Central Committee; and P. Keuneman, chairman of the party Central Committee;

the South African Communist Party headed by J. Slovo, party general secretary;

the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] consisting of O. Tambo, ANC president, and A. Nzo, ANC secretary general;

the Workers Party of Jamaica—T. Munroe, party secretary general;

the People's National Party of Jamaica headed by B. Jones, party deputy chairman;

the Japan Communist Party headed by M. Kaneko, chairman of the party Central Committee Secretariat;

the Japan Socialist Party consisting of M. Kaneko [as published], deputy chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee and S. Yamahana, deputy secretary general of the party's Central Executive Committee;

the Socialist International—K. Sorsa, vice president of the Socialist International.

Others who have arrived to attend the celebrations include a delegation of the editorial board of the journal *World Marxist Review*, veteran internationalists, delegations, leaders, and activists of foreign international, regional, and national trade union, cooperative, women's, youth, antiwar, and other social organizations, friendship societies from various countries of the world, and production pacesetters—winners of the socialist competition in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October from socialist countries.

The delegations and guests were met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.N. Slyunkov, and A.N. Yakovlev; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, and D.T. Yazov; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, and G.P. Razumovskiy; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; CPSU Central Committee members B.I. Aristov, V.M. Borisenkov, N.F. Vasilev, A.E. Voss, L.A. Gorshkov, V.V. Zagladin, A.A. Yezhevskiy, L.D. Kazakov, V.M. Kamentsev, Ye.F. Karpova, G.M. Korniyenko, M.A. Knyazyuk, V.G. Lomonosov, F.I. Loshchenkov, A.G. Melnikov, V.K. Mesyats, V.S. Murakhovskiy, V.Ya. Pavlov, Ye.I. Sizenko, P.Ya. Slezko, F.A. Tabeyev, Ye.I. Chazov, S.V. Chervonenko, V.A. Shamshin, and G.A. Yagodin; CPSU Central Committee candidate members K.N. Brutents, Ye.P. Velikhov, I.I. Gladkiy, T.G. Ivanova, A.I. Iyevlev, Yu.S. Karabasov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, B.V. Kravtsov, M.F. Nenashov, G.L. Smirnov, L.N. Spiridonov, V.M. Falin, V.V. Chikin, and I.P. Yastrebov; CPSU Central Auditing Commission members A.V. Aleksankin, A.A. Barabanov, A.G. Kovalev, N.T. Trubilin, and M.I. Khaldeyev; first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments V.P. Gusev, Ye.V. Zaytsev, and V.P. Mozhin; deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments V.S. Baltrynas, Yu.I. Zuyev, I.I. Kovaenko, V.V. Marin, S.V. Renchis, V.V. Ryabov, A.N. Soshnikov,

A.Yu. Urnov, and V.S. Shaposhnikov; A.S. Kuklinov, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Moscow CPSU Obkom Secretaries B.I. Balashov and A.T. Shamonin; USSR pilot-cosmonaut G.S. Titov, and other officials.

Further Arrivals Noted

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 87
Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Arriving in Moscow for the Celebrations"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by M.C. Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Politburo and head of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Permanent Secretariat;

the People's Republic of Benin led by S. Ogouma, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo;

the Communist Party of Guadeloupe led by K. Shchipotel [name as published], member of the party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, Grenada, led by G. Louison, deputy chairman of the movement;

the Italian Social Democratic Party led by A. Cariglia, chairman of the party's Parliamentary Group in the Senate, and R. Puletti, head of the party's International Department;

the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) led by E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the party;

the Costa Rican People's Party led by L. Chacon, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon led by W. Jumblatt, chairman of the party;

the Netherlands Labor Party led by W. van Velzen, national secretary of the party;

the Sudanese Communist Party led by M. Nugud, general secretary of the party Central Committee.

The delegations were met by B.V. Bakin and V.N. Taratuta, members of the CPSU Central Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili and A.I. Shitov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.F. Konnov and

A.P. Kharlamov, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture; A.Ya. Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice; and other officials.

More Delegations Arrive

PM041619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 87
Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Delegations' Arrival"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar, headed by R. Andriamanjato, chairman of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council;

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma;

The San Marino Communist Party, headed by G. Ghiotti, the party's secretary general;

The Swedish Left Party-Communists, headed by Party Chairman L. Werner.

The delegations were met by V.G. Zakharov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Baltrunas and S.V. Renchis, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; AUCCTU Secretary G.I. Yanayev, and other officials.

Visitors Activities, Comments, Meetings

Ryzhkov Welcomes Castro

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 87
Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and head of the Republic of Cuba delegation to take part in the Great October Socialist Revolution's 70th anniversary celebrations, arrived in Moscow on 4 November.

He was met at the airport by: N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.F. Bobykin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; O.K. Rybakov, deputy chairman of a CPSU Central Committee department; other officials; and other members of the Cuban delegation.

Nicaragua's Ortega Cited

LD031006 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1810 GMT 2 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; remarks by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in foyer of Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 2 November; in Spanish followed by Russian translation—recorded]

[Text] The history of the Soviet state is a real lesson in the history of revolution. This experience of yours is of great value to us. The spirit of the October Revolution is present in the struggle which is being waged by the Nicaraguan people against U.S. imperialism. You know there is a plan to resolve the situation in our region which was signed by five Central American countries. It will start to be implemented from 5 November. On the part of the Central American governments, there is the political will to carry out this agreement.

But, on the other hand, we are running into U.S. policy which is profoundly hostile to the Nicaraguan revolution. The war against Nicaragua is continuing. Washington is trying to forbid us to maintain good fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. They threatened Nicaragua in connection with these relations, brought pressure to bear on us with a view to achieving a severance of relations. In 1985, when I was here and met with Comrade Gorbachev, the following day the United States announced a blockade of Nicaragua. But the United States will not be able to shake the will of the Nicaraguan people. I am very glad that I am in Moscow now and can convey to the Soviet people ardent greetings from the people of my country.

Departs Moscow 'In a Hurry'

PA041626 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1556 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has left for his country in a hurry, canceling part of the plans he had pending in Moscow.

This hasty departure of Ortega to Nicaragua is a result of—according to Nicaraguan diplomatic sources in Moscow—"the president's need to personally review the Esquipulas II agreements."

The official Soviet news agency TASS has not yet announced the departure of the Nicaraguan president, but merely reported that the news conference scheduled for 1600 has been suspended.

Western diplomatic sources feel that Ortega's departure for Nicaragua is directly related to Commander Roger Miranda's delivery of secret documents on his country's defense to U.S. authorities.

Miranda, the right-hand man of Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and the man in charge of preparing the reports on the Managua General Staff meetings, delivered photocopies of top-secret documents to the United States, the sources added.

Among the documents that Miranda might have turned over to the United States are Nicaragua's air defense plans as well as documents on Nicaragua's military relations with the USSR and Cuba.

Ortega Departure Reported

LD060014 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 5 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, has left Moscow for home. He was in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

West Europeans Cited

LD032303 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—"The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution after which the peoples of Russia under the guidance of communists became masters of their own destiny serves to this date as a source of great inspiration for revolutionary Marxists of the whole world," said Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, in remarks at a meeting with the workers of the 1st Moscow watch-making factory.

"We regard revolutionary changes taking place in the U.S.S.R. today—the extension of democracy as part of the effort to strengthen and deepen socialism—as a development of paramount importance," Elli Izeboud said.

James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, spoke at a public meeting held in the Krasnaya Presniya District of Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He noted that the policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government was oriented toward the abolition of nuclear weapons of all types.

People in non-socialist and socialist countries, he said, regard with enthusiasm not only the peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R. but also the open discussion and Leninist methods of bringing all people into the effort to meet political, economic, social, scientific, technological and intellectual requirements and use all possibilities for the good of the whole of society.

Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, attended and addressed a rally held at the cultural center of the Moscow Azlk automaking works.

In his remarks he noted that the communists and the entire Soviet people were determined to follow the road of deep-running transformations in all spheres of life. These changes will ensure notable achievements in the development of the socialist economy and improve the conditions of life of the Soviet people.

Ireland's Stewart Statement

LD032314 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast: statement by James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland; speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] I think that at present the problem of peace is the most important question, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his report. It is only thanks to the consistent policy of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace that the possibility for the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms of medium and short range has appeared.

In general, the Soviet Union demonstrates a constructive approach toward the solution of all questions—both foreign political and internal. Proof of this is seen in the process of restructuring which has spread throughout the entire country. We have to learn from Soviet Communists the skill to see our own shortcomings and to correct them, because this is necessary in our activity too. In particular, we have to learn how to unite various social forces in the struggle for the social rights of working people, against unemployment. Our participation in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the report of your general secretary—this is a real lesson in history of the struggle for the interests of working people, a lesson which will not pass us by.

Europeans Visit Plants

LD041925 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Rallies of working people that are held in Moscow are addressed by foreign guests who arrived for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark Ole Sohn met with workers of the Ordzhonikidze machine tool-making plant. The Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy stems from the October Revolution, he said. It is precisely during the revolution that the Bolsheviks proclaimed the principle of peaceful coexistence, the principle on which international relations should be based. The Communist Party of Denmark wholly supports the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU.

The slogan of the Leninist party for a democratic peace resounds in the whole world, James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, said at a festive meeting of the working people of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy District. The slogan now enlists to the struggle broad circles of the population who demand the elimination of all kinds of nuclear weapons.

Workers of the Likhachev autoworks gave a warm reception to Chairman of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain Ignacio Gallego. The present transformations in the Soviet Union are met with approval of the Spanish people, the guest said. "They impart us strength in the struggle for the social rights of the working people, against the sway of transnational corporations, for a nuclear weapons-free world", he said. "We regard your success, achievements and difficulties as our own. We believe in the Soviet people, in its party. You are on the right track."

Speaking at a meeting in the second medical institute, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Anthony Vassallo emphasized that the successful solution of the tasks of reorganization in the USSR will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the international situation as a whole. "Of much importance for our developing country is a section in Mikhail Gorbachev's report at the festive meeting where he emphasizes a need for the establishment of new equitable economic order during which the interests of all countries will be taken into account," he said.

Chairman of Inuit Ataatigijit Party, Arqaluk Lynge of Greenland expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its efforts to rid humanity of nuclear catastrophe. He visited Parizhskaya Kommuna footwear factory. The guests declared for the widening of trade union ties of Greenland and the USSR and proposed to hold a meeting of Greenlandic and Soviet women.

Turkish Guests Cited

LD042055 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Guests from the Republic of Turkey, who are currently here on the occasion of celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, attended celebration meetings today.

Nihat Sargin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Turkey, speaking at a meeting at the higher officers training courses "VHSTREL", pointed out that the 70th anniversary of Soviet power was marked under conditions when the socialist system exerted increasing and decisive influence on world politics.

"Nowadays the historical advantages of socialism becomes increasingly evident", emphasized Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey.

He spoke at a meeting at the Moscow higher all-arms command school named after the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

"The land of the Soviets is living (?through) an utterly new revolutionary period in its history," Kutlu said. "The implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU will play an important role in the destiny of mankind".

France's Marchais on Stalin

LD042120 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 4 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party, touched on the question of the mistakes made in the course of the building of socialism.

[Marchais in French with superimposed Russian translation] We have internationally condemned the serious, monstrous distortion of socialism that was Stalinism. In the course of the seventies and in the early eighties we expressed our critical comments and our anxiety in connection with what took place in a few socialist countries, particularly in the sphere of economic and social policy and in the sphere of the observance of human rights. In the name of the concept of socialism, we fully support the process which is now taking place in the Soviet Union. This process is having a most profound effect on the development of international relations. The Soviet proposals and the Soviet initiatives have already made it possible to take historic steps forward in the sphere of disarmament.

Spain's Iglesias' Remarks

LD042201 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT
2 Nov 87

[excerpts] [Announcer] Among the guests who arrived in this capital to attend the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain. Gerardo Iglesias, what is the significance of the October Revolution, whose 70th anniversary we are now celebrating?:

[Iglesias] My opinion coincides with that of many millions of human beings on the planet. The October 1917 Revolution was an incomparable episode in the history of this century, at least. It was a unique revolution, because it was the first in which a state was constituted in the name of socialism and, moreover, one which proclaimed its intention of moving toward communism. It

opened up a new era in the history of mankind, a new era of national liberations, anticolonial struggle, and revolutions of a socialist nature. It is, therefore, an incredibly significant event.

But to speak in particular about the celebration of the 70th anniversary, in my opinion, it has a dual value: that of commemorating that great event and that of commemorating it at a time when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is once again offering the world a policy, in this instance a renewed policy, which is being put forward with enormous possibilities of once again becoming a spur, an extraordinary stimulus, for the struggle of all peoples who are defending their independence and liberation and for all of us in the world who support radical social change of a socialist nature. I am referring to the great significance which we attach to the whole policy of restructuring—which here is called *perestroika*—and of openness—*glasnost*. We believe that this is of vital importance because, like it or not, the Soviet Union is a point of reference for all the nations of the world in good things or in bad things. There is no doubt that over the past few years the Soviet Union was no longer a point of stimulus, a basic element of stimulus, as it was in the first years and for many years after the revolution. Now it is beginning to be so again. I can tell you that in my country, in a very short time, Gorbachev has become an enormously popular figure. “*Perestroika*” is a familiar word there to any worker, to any normal citizen. All the peace initiatives are (?earning) the Soviet Union enormous prestige which it did not have 2 years ago, and this must be said quite clearly. Consequently, I think that with this renewed policy of the Soviet Union, we are witnessing an event of enormous significance once again for mankind. I wish them the greatest success in this striving for renewal. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] A short while ago it was announced that in December there will be a summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. What do you think about this?

[Iglesias] Well, I have to say with the same sincerity and frankness characteristic of communists that in the recent past we did not share important aspects of Soviet foreign policy. At this time I say to you, again with utmost frankness, that not only do we share Soviet foreign policy, and the policy of peace above all, but also that we are inspired by this policy. I think it's fine, if you're asking me about the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Washington, I think it's great, but the most important thing is that progress is being made in the field of concrete agreements towards a perspective of disarmament. We are convinced that it is the resolute will of the Soviet Union, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, not only to undertake the development, the deepening, of disarmament, but also to make the military blocs disappear once and for all and put an end to the domination of international politics by bipolarity, because—and of this we are indeed convinced—military

confrontation between the blocs has not brought anything good for the progressive forces who in different parts of the world are fighting for progress, for their independence, and for their national sovereignty.

[Announcer] Many thanks to Gerardo Iglesias, PCE secretary general.

Portugal's Cunhal Interview

LD050646 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal
2100 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Interview with Alvaro Cunhal, Portuguese Communist Party, PCP, leader by unidentified correspondent on the occasion of Cunhal's visit to the USSR for the Great October ceremonies; date and place of interview not given—recorded]

[Text][Cunhal] I am in the USSR for the Great October celebrations, celebrations being held very rightly in the USSR, the country of October, Lenin's homeland, but also being held throughout the world, including in Portugal. We are not just celebrating the revolutionary act that led to the taking of power by the Russian working class, led by the Bolshevik party. We are also celebrating the construction of socialism that followed the taking of power, the USSR's achievements in the construction of socialism, and the October Revolution's worldwide repercussions, which gave great impetus to the world revolutionary process, bringing gains to workers and people throughout the last 70 years. There have been other socialist revolutions, a natural liberation movement that brought freedom to numerous people subjected to colonial domination. There has also been general progress by communist and liberation movements. We are thus celebrating many great victories, not just in (?the USSR), but throughout the world. But it is only right, of course, that I should be here with you in the country of October, celebrating with Lenin's party.

[Correspondent] In the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, there is detailed analysis of the activities by the Soviet party and state in years past. What do you think about the analyses contained in the report?

[Cunhal] The report covers many international issues and tackles theoretical questions in depth. Obviously in a brief interview I can only make a couple of observations. I would like to highlight three things: First, the treatment of historical questions, the history of socialism, the history of the CPSU, where there are details that will certainly require further in-depth study in press articles and other writings by historians of the CPSU and of the world's first workers' and peasants state.

Second: *perestroika*, the restructuring taking place in the USSR. For Portuguese communists following restructuring with great attention, there is confirmation that this is all about a continuation of October, of the ideals of

October, above all the huge force of the ideals of October and of the October Revolution. Unlike some commentators who try to see in perestroika a retreat by socialism, we know that what is being done through restructuring, through the democratization of the state, of the party and society through the acceleration of social and economic development, is not a retreat but an advance by socialism. This is why we regard perestroika with great interest and enthusiasm. [no third point as heard]

[Correspondent] Comrade Cunhal, what tasks are currently confronting Portuguese communists? What determines the activity of the PCP at this stage in the country's domestic political situation?

[Cunhal] For the past 11 years, reactionary forces have been engaged in successive offensives to destroy our people's democratic gains, to destroy the April revolution. They have seriously hurt the agrarian reform, the nationalizations, the citizens' rights and freedoms, and the workers' rights. Serious blows have been dealt, but the revolution is still on its feet: There is still nationalization, there is still agrarian reform, the workers have their rights and are defending them.

You ask what is the PCP's role in the Portugal of today. Basically, it is a force of prime importance in the continuing struggle to defend the democratic gains of the April revolution. This is our fundamental role, to defend the interests of our people, of our homeland, to defend the gains of April in the context of an enduring democratic regime enshrined in the constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

It is naturally an important role, a role that places great responsibility on our shoulders; but, mindful of our party's traditions, we will do everything in our power to meet our responsibilities and to deserve the confidence that an important section of the Portuguese people have in the PCP.

[Correspondent] The Portuguese bourgeois press has lately been putting forward the thesis that the PCP is in crisis, that its ranks are weakened, that it has lost touch with the electorate. What do you say to these allegations?

[Cunhal, laughing] When they say things like that it means the party is strong and united, and is strongly and deeply rooted in the Portuguese working class, continuing the struggle with (?the greatest confidence).

[Correspondent] Finally, how do you describe the present level of development in relations between Portuguese and Soviet Communists?

[Cunhal] We could discuss that for hours: we could stay here chatting for hours. But we only have a few minutes and I will try to characterize our relations in the short time available. These are long-standing relations, fraternal and solid. We have always supported the USSR, Soviet power, the world's first socialist society. We have

always supported the Soviet people: even though we are from a distant country, our hearts were with the Soviet people when they fought the Hitlerite fascist invaders. We are old friends of the USSR, and therefore old friends of the CPSU. Likewise, we in Portugal have felt the fraternal solidarity of the CPSU on countless occasions, since our party's creation. There have been many occasions when the solidarity inspired by the principles of proletarian internationalism have taken concrete forms.

Thus, we have excellent relations of friendship, fraternity, and mutual confidence. It is hard to find a relationship that has such positive and inspiring traits as those in the relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the CPSU.

Further on W. Europeans

LD050934 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—The Great October Socialist Revolution was and remains a decisive event of the century: It transferred socialism from the realm of dream into the realm of down-to-earth practice, Jean Spileman, general secretary of the Swiss Workers' Party, said in his speech to workers of the Karacharovskiy tool factory in Moscow.

Speaking at a meeting in the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Laura Fincato, member of the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party, pointed to the great importance of the understanding between the USSR and the USA on concluding an agreement to destroy intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. It can serve as a basis for constructing an edifice of detente, which should be erected in Europe and should embrace the entire world, she said.

This meeting was also addressed by Ruggiero Puletti, representative of the Italian Social Democrats in the process of the reorganization and democratization in the Soviet Union.

Rafael Ribo, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain and general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, pointed in his speech to the influence of the processes of perestroika in the USSR on various spheres of international relations and the peace campaign. Speaking at a meeting with the work collective of the Karacharovskiy tool factory in Moscow, he said that democratization of Soviet society and consistent deep-going reforms in the economy can bring the USSR to a front position in the world.

Greek CP Leader Cited

PM051519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87
Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Speech by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee," at the Karacharovskiy machine plant in Moscow 4 November]

[Excerpts] For us, for our party, and for all Greek communists the CPSU Central Committee's invitation to participate in this particularly festive celebration of the world-historic jubilee is a great honor, the guest said, addressing a meeting with working people at the Karacharovskiy machine plant in Moscow. [passage omitted]

At present, the speaker went on to say, Greece faces critical problems. Primarily they relate to questions of Greek-U.S. talks, military bases, and so forth. In addition to that—and this may seem strange to you—Greek working people are suffering from the consequences of scientific and technical progress, even though our country has not even experienced its positive results yet. Working people are paying for penetration by transnational monopolies and the activity of local monopolies adapting to the new conditions.

Our party supports the working people in conditions of a weak economic position and the periodic crises occurring in a capitalist Greece, which is at a medium level of development, and an intensifying offensive by big capital in connection with entry to the EEC. The party is campaigning for an economic policy of a new type which would meet the interests of working people and promote the country's development. We do not agree with the rightward trend of the policy pursued by the present ruling party, PASOK—The Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

Although supporting its position on questions of peace and detente in the international arena, we do not agree with its avoidance of the promises that it made to remove the U.S. and NATO bases or with its one-sided belt-tightening policy and absolutism toward democratic and trade union freedoms.

We are struggling for the cohesion of the left-wing and progressive forces, socialist-oriented changes, withdrawal from NATO and the EEC, an independent national policy outside of blocs, a nuclear-free Balkan region, and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and peaceful cooperation.

We side with the peoples struggling for national liberation and independence. We express solidarity with the people of Cyprus and advocate the convening of an international conference to resolve the Cyprus problem.

I should like to thank the CPSU Central Committee once more for honoring us with its invitation and again wish you on the 70th anniversary of your Great Revolution new successes in implementing the tasks facing you in carrying out revolutionary transformations for the good of the Soviet people and for socialism and peace throughout the world.

Aalto's Address to Workers

LD051917 Moscow International Service in Finnish
1700 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Report on speech by Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, to workers of the Red Proletarian factory on the occasion of the 70th GOSR anniversary; date not given—with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Aalto recording] Dear Soviet comrades! In the name of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] and from my heart I greet you, the workers of the working collective of the Red Proletarian factory, on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

We value the important contribution made by the working collective of your factory through the daily work for the greatest goal of the socialist revolution: the all-round improvement of the living conditions of the Soviet people. We Finnish Communists wish you, dear comrades, new achievements and the greatest success in your work and the fulfilment of the challenging tasks set by your party. [applause]

It has been a great experience for us SKP representatives who have been able to participate in the gala session of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The speech by CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev gave us new hope. The speech's honest way of analyzing without avoiding difficulties, the world so full of conflicts and of examining your history, the effects of which extend in so many ways into the life of all mankind, increased our trust. It developed a strategic line for all mankind for the achievement of peace and a world of equal security, stating why it is necessary and how it is possible to realize it despite gigantic difficulties. There is no matter more important in the world of our time. Comrade Gorbachev's speech was further proof of the determination of your party to go forward, through difficulties and setbacks, on the path of perestroika which you have chosen. This is required for the preservation and strengthening of the vitality of the October Revolution. [end recording]

[Announcer] Finally, Arvo Aalto conveyed the greetings of the SKP Central Committee to the CPSU Central Committee on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

FRG Deputy Comments

LD060037 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Lev Aksenov reports:

"Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a very interesting report at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin on November 2", said Dietrich Sperling, a deputy of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), president of the Federation of FRG-USSR societies.

He is currently in Moscow at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with foreign Countries to attend the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Three aspects in the report attracted my attention," he said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. "Firstly, an evaluation of the history of his own country when with a well-justified pride but without false adulation he spoke of what had been achieved, just as of what had not been achieved. This was done in the awareness that one should learn by mistakes made during the country's own history".

"The report's portion dealing with the history of the USSR in the post-revolutionary period has probably staggered many a Western expert on the problems of the Soviet Union, for it dealt with both bright and dark aspects of the country's history, the dark aspects which had been not fully brought on from the outside but had arisen during the formation of the country itself. I think this is the most thoroughly considered evaluation of the country's own revolutionary history".

"Secondly, it is of importance that the analysis was carried out in connection with the festive occasion, thereby the temptation to use the customary formulas and ritual expressions during the celebration were avoided".

"Thirdly, my attention was also attracted by the review of foreign policy matters. Up to now the theory of Marxism-Leninism regarded with a certain distrust the possibilities of capitalist and particularly imperialist countries to pursue a peaceful policy. Skepticism in this respect was present in this report as well. But at the same time the report makes it possible to draw the conclusion that the possibility of the pursuance of a peaceful policy by capitalist countries is not ruled out. I think this idea in the report will facilitate cooperation for the benefit of peace".

"Summing up my impressions of the report and of the political climate which is reigning at the celebrations, I want to say that the atmosphere in which the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been marked in the Kremlin is indicative of the awareness of the need for changes in the Soviet Union. Those who took up a sceptical attitude with regard to the vitality of perestroika, openness, and economic reforms, can now (following the celebration of the revolution's

70th anniversary) proceed from the premise that the outlined course, as it was formulated over the past two years, is being maintained".

UN Head at Reception

LD060600 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 6 TASS—The USSR Permanent Mission to the U.N. arranged a reception on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly Peter Florin, Afghan Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the U.N., representatives of political, business and public quarters of the United States.

The reception was also attended by members of the leadership of the U.S. Communist Party.

Jaruzelski Interviewed

LD031741 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by an unidentified reporter in Moscow; date not given; Jaruzelski speaks in Polish fading into Russian translation—recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Jaruzelski, you took part in the solemn session, and spoke from its platform. Of course, we would like to hear your impression of this great event. In particular, what could you say about restructuring which is giving rise to so much interest throughout all the fraternal socialist countries, and as far as I know, in the Polish People's Republic?

[Jaruzelski] I am greatly impressed by the solemn session which has given rise to quite a bit of reflection. Apart from that, its entire proceedings had a profound emotional effect on us all. The speeches by veterans and the continuers of the revolutionary traditions, the youth, the children, it was all wonderful. But of course the main event was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report which was profound, fundamental, and educative, whose significance it is difficult to overestimate.

As far as restructuring is concerned, it's known how this word is being assessed not only in the Soviet Union but also throughout the whole world, including Poland.

You will recall Lenin's words that every revolution can only be worth something when it is capable of being defended. It seems to me that Lenin could have added today that every revolution is only worth something when it can renew itself and constantly alter its reality. A

party becomes revolutionary not only because it has led a revolution, but also because it strives to improve the life of a whole society and constantly moves forward.

I am reminded of the Russian proverb: The quieter you go, the further you'll get. [proverb spoken in Russian] I think that it should not sound different: the faster and bolder you go, the further you'll get. [proverb spoken in Russian] It is this path which is pointed out by the report which we listened to and from which we received great satisfaction.

Restructuring is the only chance for the Soviet Union, the only one for socialism. We support it with all our heart.

Visits Moscow Art Exhibit

LD040614 Warsaw PAP in English 2238 GMT
3 Nov 87

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

[Text] Moscow, Nov 3—When the CPSU CC Gala Meeting was over, PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today visited a national art exhibition titled "The Land of Soviets."

The display, housed by the exhibition halls "Manezh," is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It features over two thousand works: Paintings, sculptures, glasswork, pottery, and engravings made by artists from all the Soviet republics.

Wojciech Jaruzelski made an entry into the visitor's book of the exhibition wishing its organizers and the artists further success. He stressed that the exhibition distinguished itself with abundant message and rich forms. It offers a broad panorama of national culture developing in the Soviet Union. One can sense in it the spirit of perestroika, he wrote in the book.

In the evening party activists of Polish representations based in the Soviet capital held a meeting at the Polish Embassy here with Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek who is a member of the Polish delegation attending the gala observances, and with PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz, who is now on a visit to Moscow. The sides talked about the topical social-economic problems of Poland and its foreign policy.

Comments on Meeting

LD050053 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Today's meeting in the Kremlin lasted until 1900. Just after it ended, we asked Wojciech Jaruzelski to comment:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] This meeting has an absolutely historic dimension. The scale, the cross-section [word indistinct] of forces, parties, political, and social movements represented here creates a new quality of cooperation, and I think it opens up new opportunities for all progressive forces to unite in the struggle for peace.

The discussion was very constructive. We are getting to better understand the general situation, the situation in the regions, the situation in every country. It seems to me that the resonance of this event will be very great. I personally am happy that I can take part in it. [end recording]

'Historic' Significance

LD061032 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1545 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Interview with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski by unidentified correspondent in the Kremlin; recorded, date not given—from "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] [Jaruzelski in Polish, fading into Russian translation] This meeting, says Comrade Jaruzelski, has historic significance. The range of forces, movements, and political parties represented is creating a new quality of cooperation and I think it affords new opportunities for uniting all progressive forces in the struggle for peace. Discussion is very constructive. We are getting acquainted—better and in greater detail—with the situation in regions, with the situation in every country. I think that repercussion from this event will be very great.

Atanasov Visits Belorussia

AU050918 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 5 Nov 87

["G. Atanasov on Visit to Belorussia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Minsk, November 5 (BTA correspondent)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is a member of Bulgaria's delegation for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, arrived today in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. He is accompanied by Mr Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Mr Georgi Atanasov had a meeting with Mr Efrem Sokolov, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Belorussia. The two politicians shared the view that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the official meeting in the Kremlin is an event of historical significance and is a document which will have a great impact over progress of the Soviet Union and over international affairs in general.

Mr G. Atanasov and his host discussed the possibilities for widening the cooperation in certain fields.

The Bulgarian premier then visited one of the five enterprises of the Minsk Computer Manufacturing Corporation, which is working together with Bulgarian producers of computer equipment.

Two-Day Visit Ends

AU060805 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Minsk, October 5 (BTA special correspondent)—The two-day visit to the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, passed in a warm comradely atmosphere.

At his meeting with Mr Yefrem Sokolov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and in the talks he had with Mr Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and with Mr Mikhail Kovalev, chairman of Belorussia's Council of Ministers, the sides briefed each other on the tasks which are being carried out in fulfillment of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 13th BCP Congress. They further discussed specific matters of bilateral cooperation, the opportunities for wider interaction and for its diversification.

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Late in the afternoon, Mr Georgi Atanasov left Minsk. He was seen off by the head of the Belorussian Government, Mr Mikhail Kovalev. Mr Atanasov returned to Moscow to join the Bulgarian delegation which is in the Soviet capital for the ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

LCY's Kronic Praises Report

*LD031930 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; statement by Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Moscow; date not given; Kronic seen speaking in Serbo-Croatian fading into Russian translation—recorded]

[Text] First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to convey greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of this important anniversary. I would like to say that the report of Comrade Gorbachev, his statements concerning international relations and prospects of their development, in particular the possibility of creation of a nuclear-free world, are completely identical with our views; we support them. This is not utopia; simply, there is no other alternative. All means must be used in order for all those who are responsible for the policy of their countries to concentrate all their efforts on achievement of peace. Too much hot material has been accumulated; the situation is complex but not without prospects. The efforts made by many states and progressive movements provide a basis for optimism, and I believe, success.

We in the LCY support exchanges of views, a dialogue between parties, even of different ideological directions. We are currently being offered such an opportunity. We know that many workers and socialist parties interpret in different ways some theoretical and practical questions of the present communist movement, but the struggle for peace unites all. Cooperation on this platform is possible and necessary.

MSZMP's Apro Cited

*LD060045 Moscow International Service in Hungarian
2000 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Antal Apro, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, participated in the festive session held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. In the following statement, Antal Apro discusses his impressions:

[Begin Apro recording] Comrade Gorbachev's very important speech did not merely summarize the past—appreciating the historic times, the time of the great transformation, the great endeavors of the Soviet people in the building of socialism—but also pointed out the present tasks for the further building of socialism. These issues also were present at the 27th Party Congress, but the time that has elapsed since then has made it necessary for the CPSU Central Committee to deal more than once with the question of the economic reforms, the problems of the great transformation, and now, on this festive occasion as well, he pointed out the importance of and need for this.

We Hungarians express our heartfelt congratulations in connection with this program and wish it success. We, ourselves, though a small country, also are carrying out significant reforms in our internal economic management and building work. There are many similar features, identical ideas; this is something about which we are very pleased. We are in one economic alliance; we work closely together; we are working for the same goals.

I wish to express my thanks for the invitation to 7 November. I always am glad to go to Moscow on the occasions of the great celebrations of the revolution. I am quite sure that the parade by the citizens of Moscow will be large, beautiful, impressive, and worthy of the 70th anniversary. [end recording]

Hungary's Kadar Interviewed

*LD031732 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Interview with Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, by unidentified Moscow Television correspondent; date and place not given; Kadar speaks in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation—recorded; from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Here is the view of guests to the festive session in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, speaks:

[Kadar] This anniversary of the October Revolution coincides with a responsible moment in the Soviet's state history, which is immensely important not only for your country's development but for the development of all the socialist countries and many of the world's peoples as well.

Hungary is following with great attention what is happening in the Soviet Union. It should be said that we go with you, with solidarity and great understanding, in all that you are doing, because our countries have similar problems in building socialism. The course that you have taken, which in all languages is described with the Russian words *perestroyka* and *glasnost*, also plays a decisive role in dealing with foreign policy issues. These concepts, by which your party is guided, have an immense power of conviction, because they demonstrate in practice the realistic approach to international events without which existence is impossible in our times.

Recently we saw on the "Vremya program" an excerpt from Comrade Shevardnadze's press conference in Washington following the successful completion of his talks with the U.S. leaders. He was asked who has won, and quite rightly he replied that that was not a legitimate question, because there are no winners here, but realism and common sense have triumphed.

I wish complete success to the Communists of the Soviet Union, the people of the Soviet Union, in implementing your vast program which meets the aspirations of all mankind.

Nemeth Cited at Zelenograd

LD041810 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 4 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is member of the Hungarian delegation attending the ceremonies held in the Soviet Union on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, delivered a speech in Zelenograd on Wednesday. Full text of the speech:

"I welcome the opportunity of speaking to you on the eve of the holiday here, in Zelenograd. Many of my compatriots are familiar with the high-standard work carried out here, and highly appreciate all that you have achieved in the application of technical and scientific achievements, and in the development of machine production and electronics. I sincerely wish that you enhance your reputation with further outstanding success in your work", said Karoly Nemeth at the rally.

"The world's attention these days is focused on the country of the Great October Revolution. We were honoured to have attended the festive session which was devoted to this event. Comrade Gorbachev's speech, the principled, profound evaluation made by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a Leninist spirit on the

revolution, the historical road which has been covered by the Soviet Union over seven decades made a profound impression on us. All that was said on the importance of the revolution, the historical results of the road covered, the major acts of the Soviet people, their acceptance of sacrifices, and on the lessons which are indispensable to determine the tasks of the present and the future met with our sincere agreement.

"The most important event of the 20th century meant a world historical turning point, determined the major tendencies of the development of human society. The long, difficult, but promising process in which the socialist idea became a reality began with the revolution that took place 70 years ago. We recall with respect and appreciation mostly those people who led the cause of socialism to victory in the stormy times, accepting serious sacrifices, and who firmly took a stand for it throughout. On this notable anniversary we greet with profound respect the Soviet people who, to the great fortune of humanity have stood the test of history.

"The Hungarian people commemorate the anniversary in a way worthy of the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We hold that genuine meaning is given to commemoration if we concentrate on our tasks, and try to solve the contemporary issues of the socialist revolution in the spirit of the Leninist thesis and work method. "We are of the opinion that your results attained in the building of socialism, similarly to your current large-scale, revolutionary venture, your renewal programme covering all areas of social activity, are deeply rooted in the Great October Revolution. It is our conviction, that the successful realization of this transformation will lead to a result comparable only to the victory of the October Revolution.

"Our people follow with attention and sympathy the transformation process emerging in the Soviet Union. Hungarian public opinion welcomes and considers it as its own cause that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, true to the Leninist traditions, mobilizing the masses, by arousing the conscious interest of millions and establishing their interestedness accelerates the social processes, the intensive development of economic, technical and scientific progress, and by intensifying democracy it takes firm steps towards realizing socialist self-administration. We attach great importance to the fact that our fraternal party considers the reform process, the implementation of the economic-social transformation as a related, unified task."

"We consider as the manifestations of the Leninist Political and practical work style the novel initiatives of our Soviet comrades, the realistic, critical approach that encourages for further progress. The commitment with which you oppose the views and conduct alien to socialism, the stand that you take for the consistent enforcement of social justness, respect for good-quality work, and for improving the living conditions of people serve us lessons.

"Speaking about our party and country I wish to emphasize that we also progress on the road of renewal in the Leninist spirit, keeping the demands of social development in view.

"Our Central Committee made the critical analysis of our economic situation and work in the middle of the year. At its autumn session, our National Assembly approved the programme which determines the major tasks of the next years. Its major points are that we have to raise Hungarian national economy to a higher technical standard, to increase efficiency and competitiveness. This alike has to serve the gradual restoration of the economic balance, and the establishment of conditions necessary to further raise public welfare.

"It is our firm intention that parallel to the structural transformation and modernization of the economy, we are accelerating the economic-social reform processes, and progressing in developing democracy. We consider this a national cause, and its implementation presents considerable work for society.

"The main task now, and in the coming years, is to more rationally utilize the financial and intellectual resources of the nation. We can no longer postpone the adaptation of the activity of Hungarian national economy, the individual companies, cooperatives, economic units, institutions to the international conditions and development tendencies. Good work should have prestige, more appropriate financial and moral appreciation, and poor, negligent work its consequences.

"Our domestic work and efforts draw strength from the fact that we can rely on cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. The meaning of Hungarian-Soviet friendship is enriched by our common values, and the historical memories that connect our peoples. The revolutionary alliance of the Hungarian Republic of Councils and Soviet Russia lived on in the activity of the Hungarian internationalists who participated in the civil war and then in peaceful building work. It fills us with satisfaction that the solicitude of the Soviet people safeguarded their memory. The Hungarian people remember with respect and appreciation the names of the Soviet heroes who liberated our country."

At the end of his contribution the president of the Presidential Council voiced his gratitude for the cordial reception, and, on the eve of the revolutionary holiday wished success to the Soviet people in attaining their goals.

Activities Recounted

LD042135 Budapest MTI in English 2012 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 4 (MTI)—As reported earlier, Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council,

visited Zelenograd, a centre of the Soviet microelectronics industry, on Wednesday. He was accompanied by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of Hungary to the Soviet Union.

Near the town, at the common grave of the soldiers who died for the defence of Moscow in 1941, Karoly Nemeth was greeted by Viktor Savelyev, first secretary of the town party committee, and other local leaders. Karoly Nemeth laid flowers on the common grave.

At the gala hall of the Scientific-Productive Association of Zelenograd Karoly Nemeth was greeted by Eduard Ivanov, deputy minister of the electronic industry. Viktor Savelyev informed the president of the Presidential Council of the history and life of the town which has 160,000 inhabitants. Yuriy Diakov, general manager of the association, said, among other things, that the association founded a joint venture with Bulgarian and Hungarian partners and was playing an active part in implementing the microelectronics plans of the CMEA's scientific and technical development programme until the year 2000.

Karoly Nemeth emphasized the importance of developing cooperation and improving the quality of joint production, and saw the automatic assembly halls of the enterprise.

Then the president of the Presidential Council attended a festive rally. Addressing the rally, Viktor Savelyev appreciated the events that had taken place 70 years ago, and the historic road covered by the country. He emphasized the importance of the current transformation process, and the difficulties arising in the course of implementation. He laid special emphasis on the significance of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, and the historic road covered by Socialist Hungary, and spoke about the friendship of the two peoples.

Then Karoly Nemeth took the floor (see his speech separately).

In the evening Karoly Nemeth returned to Moscow.

Visits Star City

LD051550 Budapest MTI in English 1316 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, currently visiting Moscow as member of the Hungarian Party and state delegation attending the ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Thursday visited Star City near Moscow, and viewed the cosmonaut training centre named after Yuriy Gagarin. He was accompanied by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Najibullah, Husak Interviewed

*LD051250 Moscow Television Service in Russian
2003 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Today journalists from many countries of the world witnessed a significant event. Representatives of parties and movements who are taking part in the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of Great October, from more than 100 states, gathered in the Reception Hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov addresses Afghan President Najibullah] Comrade Najibullah, above all I should like to ask you how you assess the Moscow meeting of representatives of the most varied forces of the present time. What benefit could this meeting bring to the processes which are going on in your country, and behind which the whole world is [word indistinct], the processes of national reconciliation, the ending of the war in Afghanistan?

[Najibullah, in Dari, with superimposed Russian translation] The 70th anniversary of Great October is a celebration which knows no bounds. It is notable that representatives of vanguard forces from many countries of the world are taking part in it. They have assembled at this meeting in order to discuss the most important, the most pressing problems of the present time. The problem of strengthening peace, removing the nuclear threat, ending the regional wars raging in the world. In the report of Comrade Gorbachev at the anniversary meeting and his speech at this meeting new ideas and initiatives were expressed in conformity with the contemporary international situation. The need was stressed for a search for new methods of reform, and for flexible and healthy political thinking, a sensible approach to the solution of global problems facing mankind.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the policy of national reconciliation which we have proclaimed and are putting into practice unswervingly, is precisely an expression of new approaches to the settlement of regional conflicts through talks, using peaceful political means. In the struggle for an independent, complete, nonaligned Afghanistan we are inspired by the support and help of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] In the interval between sessions we talked to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ, Central Committee president of the CSSR. Comrade Gustav Husak, the first day of work of the Moscow meeting is nearing its end. I understand that it is still early to draw any final conclusions about its significance, but I should like to know your opinion on the significance of the meeting in Moscow, nevertheless. [Seyful-Mulyukov paraphrases Husak's reply] Gustav Husak noted above all that the celebrations devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October have gone very well. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report at the anniversary session made a profound impression. As far

as the international meeting which began today is concerned, Comrade Husak says, the discussions are wide-ranging and constructive. Many of the speakers, Comrade Husak continues, spoke in support of the policy of the CPSU and the countries of the socialist community, which in our opinion is a positive point of the Moscow meeting.

[Seyful-Mulyukov addresses Husak] Not only conceptual matters concerning the future of socialism are being touched on, but also current international problems. Recently in Prague there was a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, which adopted important resolutions. How could you assess the prospects of this progress toward a nuclear-free world?

[Husak, in Czech with superimposed Russian translation] The session in Prague was devoted to discussion of specific issues concerning the Soviet-U.S. accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. Today the striving of all peoples is aimed at the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. This ties in naturally with other important problems which are worrying the participants in the meeting taking place in Moscow, namely, the problems of strengthening security, the elimination of unemployment, the denial of women's and young people's rights in many countries. At today's meeting speeches can be heard touching on a broad spectrum of world problems. The important thing is to begin movement forward. We hope that during the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting not only will an agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles be signed, but also talks will be continued on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, and the non-deployment of weapons in space. That would make a start for a real process of nuclear disarmament. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Israel's Vilner Quoted

*LD041757 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—On behalf of all Israeli Communists, Jews and Arabs, Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, welcomed the participants in a celebration meeting of employees of Moscow regional organizations and institutions. He arrived in the USSR to attend the activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"The attractive force of socialism, of the Soviet Union is now felt by far more keenly even in such a country as Israel where anti-Soviet propaganda is conducted day and night. But even there, the restructuring, openness and democratization of Soviet society bring about a situation where people heed ever lesser to anti-Soviet propaganda", stressed Meir Vilner.

"All of us stand for new thinking", he went on. "But we live in a country where the government's thinking got stuck at the level of the beginning of the century. The strategic goal of our party at the current stage is to bring peace to the Middle East", said Meir Vilner.

Libya's Jabir on Friendship

LD041022 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, al Harth [November], *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Col Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab armed forces, has lauded the relations of cooperation and friendship between great Al-Jamahiriya and the Soviet Union.

In his comments to Soviet TV in Moscow yesterday, Col. Jabir said that these relations were characterized by mutual respect and common interests. They have been greatly promoted following the great Al-Jamahiriya and at all levels.

He adds that there are common denominators between great Al-Fateh Revolution and October Revolution most important of which being the joint struggle against imperialism the aim being consolidating the foundations of peace and security worldwide and the supportive stand alongside the oppressed peoples and national liberation movements.

He, in the meanwhile, has stressed that great Al-Fateh Revolution led by the leader of the revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi makes every endeavour to promote the friendship relations with the Soviet Union, apart from expanding the scope of cooperation to serve the objectives of the Arab nation and the Soviet Union peoples, not to mention achieving world peace.

Attends 'Dialogue'

LD042142 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, participated in an extended dialogue that took place today in Moscow, attended by the leaders of the delegations participating in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Through his participation in this dialogue, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces met a number of leaders of the participating delegations and exchanged views with them about the current international issues.

Syria's Al-Ahmar at Seminar

JN050900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has voiced Syria's support for the peaceful USSR initiatives. He lauded the USSR proposals for expanding agreements to reduce tension and stop the arms race.

In a speech delivered at the seminar of the socialist and democratic Syrian parties participating in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Al-Ahmar asserted that our Arab region is being subjected to continued Israeli aggression with unlimited support by U.S. imperialism. He asserted that if this aggression continues, then it will threaten the region's peoples and pose grave dangers to world security and peace. He pointed out that Syria had managed to stand fast in the face of this aggression and had successfully confronted intensive political, economic, and media pressures.

Comrade Al-Ahmar added: The multi-sided USSR support has played an important role in this steadfastness. Despite the difficult circumstances and the heavy burden we are shouldering as a result of this aggression, Syria is witnessing continued development which enhances our people's capabilities and resources. Cooperation between our two countries is undergoing noticeable development in all aspects of life. This cooperation also includes space. He said: Relying on its cohesive people through their popular organizations, key social figures, and their progressive front, and also under the Ba'th Party, Syria managed to lay down the bases of a new society. Moreover, our country managed, under difficult circumstances, to promote our intrinsic ability for construction and liberation. Today, our country is struggling to confront the circumstantial difficulties and change work methods so as to enhance intrinsic capability. Our country is also struggling for an effective Arab solidarity against the Israeli aggression, for confronting imperialist schemes, and for restoring Lebanon's unity, Arabism, territorial integrity and achieving national accord among the Lebanese. Syria is also struggling to liberate the occupied Arab territories and achieve the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation, and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian territory, he added.

Comrade Al-Ahmar pointed out that Syria is working to convene an international conference as a framework to achieve peace in our region in accordance with a concept and powers that will enable this conference, if convened, to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to our regional conflict based on UN resolutions related to the Palestine question and to the situation in the region.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Al-Ahmar asserted that the Iraq-Iran war, which was condemned when it broke out, came as part of a large-scale scheme to serve

imperialist interests in the region and preoccupy the regional states with marginal, unjustified, and useless conflicts. This scheme also aims to involve all Arabs in a war which is not in their interest, and which is meant to obliterate and liquidate the Arabs' major cause and to bring Iran back to the U.S. fold. Al-Ahmar asserted that the serious development represented by the massing of U.S. and NATO fleets in the Gulf waters is a continuous provocation which shows how far the imperialist forces will go in their arrogance and belittlement of both peoples' rights and world security and peace. This massing is also designed to reimpose imperialist hegemony on the region and on its destiny and resources.

Bakhdash Comments Noted

PM051229 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Single Edition p 4

[Unattributed report of speech by Khalid Bakhdash of the Syrian Communist Party at the Moscow Automatic Lines Plant Named for the USSR's 50th Anniversary]

[Excerpts] Every Communist, he said, addressing a meeting with the working people of Moscow's Automatic Lines Plant Named for the USSR'S 50th Anniversary, and all of progressive mankind cannot fail to be proud of the tremendous achievements which the socialist society in the USSR has made under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard—the CPSU, the great Lenin's party—during the 70 years of its existence. [passage omitted]

Throughout the 63 years of its existence our Communist Party has marked each Great October anniversary differently, depending on conditions. While underground, our comrades wrote in fiery letters on the mountain peaks: "Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!"

Today, too, our Communist Party and its organizations operating in all parts of the country support the policy of the Syrian Arab Republic based on the struggle against the plans of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Near East and on relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance which was concluded. This cooperation presupposes opposition to any aggression and embraces the economic sphere and the sphere of international politics. Syria officially supports all the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives.

Two ministers who are members of the Syrian Communist Party are working within the Syrian government, and there are eight Communist deputies among the members of the Syrian parliament, including one woman. Our party forms part of the central leadership of the National Progressive Front, which also includes the Ba'th Party and other progressive parties and is headed by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Our country is experiencing great economic difficulties. K. Bakhdash said in conclusion. At the same time as the workers, peasants, and working masses are forced to earn their daily bread by sweat and blood, the parasitic bourgeoisie and the bureaucratic apparatus are becoming increasingly rich. If we proceeded only from our innermost wish in formulating our policy, we would be in opposition. We have repeatedly declared this quite frankly.

Once again we cordially congratulate you on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Nikonov Receives Mali Leader

LD051819 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—Viktor Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM], who heads a party and state delegation of the Republic of Mali at the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During a warm, friendly discussion, A.B. Diarra spoke of the great impression the celebrations in Moscow had made on the Mali representatives. He wished the Soviet people new success in implementing restructuring. There was confirmation of both sides' aspiration for further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mali, and between the CPSU and the UDPM.

PRC Friendship Group

LD052351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—A delegation of the China-Soviet Friendship Association, led by Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to take part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At the airport, the delegation was met by V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Executive; and other officials. Among those at the welcoming ceremony was Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the PRC to the USSR.

Nguyen Van Linh Interview

*LD061020 Moscow Television Service in Russian
0545 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The meeting of representatives of the parties and movements who have been attending the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of Great October continued in Moscow today. As you will remember, there are representatives of 178 parties, movements, and organizations taking part in that meeting. Among them are delegations of the communist parties of the socialist countries and of the nonsocialist world, of the revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements and of the socialist, social-democrat and labor parties. Here is what Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, told our correspondent:

We are glad to be taking part in this meeting. Here each of us is expressing his point of view, his approach to the questions under discussion. But what the great majority of the speeches have had in common is a deep faith in the Soviet Union—a faith that, in the offensive against the policy of imperialism, against the policy of war, victory will be won. As for the situation in Southeast Asia, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh continued, we are here pursuing a joint policy of the fraternal parties. We have been enormously impressed by Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which corresponds to the interests and aspirations of all the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, Comrade Van Linh said. In conclusion, the leader of the party of the Vietnamese Communists expressed confidence that meetings such as that held in Moscow will continue, with the aim of promoting the cohesion of forces in the struggle for peace and against imperialism and reaction.

Hun Sen Comments Reported

*BK310337 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia
1330 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] On 30 October in Moscow, a press conference was held by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who arrived in the Soviet Union to take part in the celebration to mark the Great October Socialist Revolution's 70th anniversary.

Speaking to Soviet and foreign reporters, Comrade Hun Sen talked about a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Comrade head of government Hun Sen recalled that the Cambodian war has dragged on for almost 9 years. The opposing forces will find it hard to use any methods to spoil the tendency toward resolving the Cambodian problem politically. Their aim is to restore the Pol Pot bloody regime in Cambodia. The agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City relating to an

unofficial meeting of conflicting Cambodian parties is an important step. International public opinion considers the PRK's national reconciliation policy as an important political act.

Speaking at the press conference, Comrade Hun Sen further noted that the fact that Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to take part in the meeting is a move along the path toward a solution to the Cambodian problem that is acceptable to both sides. The PRK also proposed general elections witnessed by foreign observers to set up a coalition government to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. The comrade prime minister of the PRK also noted the importance of the proposal calling for the convening of an international conference to be attended by the two conflicting sides in Cambodia, the Indochinese countries, ASEAN, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries that have contributed to a solution to the Cambodian problem in Southeast Asia. Comrade Hun Sen stressed that the Cambodian problem should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves without outside interference.

At the request of TASS correspondent and talking about the normalization of life in Cambodia and the Cambodian people, Comrade Hun Sen pointed out:

[Begin Hun Sen recording] As people know, the genocidal regime seriously ruined Cambodia and the Cambodian people. However, after the Pol Pot regime was toppled we made great efforts to revive the country and nation. In other words, it can be said that it was a miraculous rebirth at a time when we were facing the problems of fighting and rebuilding the country at the same time. It is true that at a time when there is peace and war, national reconstruction suffers. This is why, although we are in full control of the country, we have the goodwill to quickly resolve the Cambodian problem politically. We think that if this conflict can be ended, national reconciliation can be achieved, which will bring peace and independence for Cambodia. Human, material, and intellectual resources can then be used to quickly rebuild the country. This is the real desire of our government and people. [end Hun Sen recording]

All this was said in conclusion by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, at a press conference held in Moscow on 30 October.

Laos' Vongkhamhao Cited

*BK301240 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT
29 Oct 87*

[“Interview with Sali Vongkhamhao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and member of the high-level Lao party-government delegation to the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution”—read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] The victory of the Great October Revolution opened a new era in the glorious history of mankind—the era of bypassing the stage of capitalist development on the road to socialism on a worldwide scale. The Great October Revolution gave birth to the world's first worker-peasant state in the land comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface to become the leading banner mobilizing the other countries in the world to rise up in the fight against imperialism and the oppressive yoke of capitalism so as to gain independence, freedom, and social progress.

In assessing the universal significance of the Great October Revolution, V.I. Lenin said: This revolution has pointed out the path for the world's people to advance toward socialism. Especially, it pointed out to the capitalist classes that the era of their domination is coming to an end. President Ho Chi Minh emphasized: Like the glowing sun, the October Revolution is illuminating the five continents, awakening millions of oppressed peoples throughout the world. No revolution in the history of mankind ever been of such great and profound significance as this one.

Over the past 70 years, under the talented and capable leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people have upheld the spirit of gallant struggle and creative labor, successfully building the socialist system, securely defending their socialist country, and creating miraculous heroic deeds that have been deeply imbedded in the hearts of mankind forever. The Soviet people committed those outstanding heroic deeds when they managed to smash the intervention and aggression launched by 14 imperialist nations, thus triumphantly defending the first worker-peasant state which was then still weak, and creating confidence and hope for other countries in their struggles against colonialists and imperialists so as to liberate their countries and for national independence and social progress. The Soviet Union scored a great victory by defeating fascism, thereby securely safeguarding the revolutionary fruits and the Soviet state, paving the way for the other countries in the world to walk along the path of independence, democracy, and social progress and to proceed to set up the world socialist system which is the decisive factor for the development of society. That is the success scored by the Soviet people who have overcome all difficulties and obstacles and have made numerous sacrifices to solve various important problems in building socialism and turning the backward tsarist Russia of the past into a powerful socialist country with modern industry and agriculture, strong national defense, and highly developed culture, science, and technology.

At present, the Soviet Union is leading the task of building developed socialism. The Great October Revolution and the cause of struggle to build and defend the Soviet state have become an excellent lesson in revolutionary strategy and tactics and a source of rich experience in socialist construction. Scores of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America which have gained

independence and joined the orbit of socialism are grateful to the Great October Revolution and the great Soviet Union. The present-day Soviet Union is not only a banner of unity, but also the vanguard for peace and the world revolution.

Adhering to its pledge to cherish peace, made after the fulfillment of the October Revolution, and pursuing a foreign policy of peace, the Soviet Union has done and is doing its best to halt the arms race created by the imperialists and to prevent the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The numerous important initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union clearly display a great sense of responsibility and the consistent and legitimate good will of the Soviet party and government toward the cause of struggling for peace and international security. Present and future generations will forever remember the precious contributions made by the Soviet Union to the survival of mankind and civilization on the earth.

Meeting Ends 1st Day of Work

*LD041930 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT
4 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—The current international meeting of representatives of the parties and movements attending celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] ended its first day of work in Moscow.

In an atmosphere of a free debate the participants in the meeting set forth their points of view on urgent problems of the present time. Specific features of the nuclear age that have brought into the forefront the problem of mankind's very survival demand that political parties and movements come up with a new analysis of the modern world. This is the conclusion made collectively by the participants.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the morning session of the meeting. Expounding the Soviet concept of new thinking, he said that the CPSU did not in the least claim a monopoly of the truth. On the contrary, being engaged in search itself, it invited others to look jointly for the ways along which humanity could go into the 21st century in conditions of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world.

All of the speakers voiced concern at the destiny of peace. What is needed to avert a nuclear holocaust, said Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, is, above all, the unity of the working class movement.

Other speakers endorsed that point of view, saying that ideological and political differences should not hinder cooperation on major issues of the present time.

Many speakers dwelt on the situation in the world's trouble spots—Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa.

As Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, said, imperialism's actions in the developing world were going in the direction opposite to the course toward detente and disarmament.

Some of the participants touched on the current restructuring drive in the Soviet Union. For instance, Michael Beahan, who represents Australia's Labor Party, said that glasnost and perestroika were factors of international importance because they contributed to confidence-building and, hence, to the lessening of tensions.

19 speakers addressed the meeting in the first half of the day. Nine more participants spoke during the afternoon session. These were representatives of the Communist Parties of Chile, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Sudan, Romania, of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Frelimo Party (Mozambique), and the Socialist Party—Flemish Socialist (Belgium).

The afternoon session ended at 7 P.M., as scheduled. Many of the participants were to spend the evening at the Bolshoi Theater.

"Those who are to speak tomorrow have a big advantage. They will have the whole night is at their disposal," Mikhail Gorbachev quipped as he closed the afternoon session.

'Information Report' on Second Day of Session
PM041439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 87
Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Joint Ceremonial Session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution continued in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow 3 November 1987.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade Y. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade A.I. Dubko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the "Progress" Kolkhoz in the Belorussian SSR's Grodno Oblast, delivered a speech.

Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Z.P. Pukhova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, addressed the participants in the ceremonial session on behalf of Soviet women.

Then the ceremonial session was greeted by the following comrades, who were given a warm welcome by the participants and guests: Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania; Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

The chairman reported that representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces had come to greet the participants in the ceremonial session.

The assembly greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause the appearance in the hall under glory-covered combat banners of a delegation of all categories of troops and valiant defenders of the socialist homeland vigilantly standing guard over the Great October's gains and the Soviet people's peace and security. Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade Colonel V.L. Neverov, commander of a motorized rifle guards division, addressed those present on behalf of the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces.

The afternoon session was chaired by Comrade L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade G.A. Metonidze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and electricians team leader at Tbilisi's V.I. Lenin Electric Locomotive Building Plant, delivered a speech.

Then Comrade T.B. Kirgizbayeva, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and link leader in a cotton-growing team on the "Malik" Sovkhoz in the Uzbek SSR's Syr-darya Oblast, delivered a speech.

Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade V.V. Karpov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, addressed the participants in the ceremonial session on behalf of the Soviet intelligentsia and cultural figures.

The following comrades, warmly welcomed by the assembled people, went on to deliver speeches of greeting: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Communist Party of Cuba

Central Committee Politburo member and vice president of the Republic of Cuba Council of State and Council of Ministers; 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee; Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers; and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The evening session was chaired by Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The following comrades were warmly welcomed by those present when they addressed words of greeting to the participants in the ceremonial session: Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council; Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinista National Liberation Front National Leadership Executive Commission and president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Kalevi Sorsa, vice chairman of the Socialist International; Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; and Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee.

A festive, working atmosphere has prevailed for 2 days in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Pride in what has been achieved and concern for resolving the complex problems of restructuring imbued the speeches by workers and kolkhoz members, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of the fraternal Soviet peoples. A lively exchange of opinions and impressions continued in the breaks between sessions. In the foyer and halls of the Palace of Congresses Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chatted cordially and amicably with participants and guests.

The joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was declared closed.

M.S. Gorbachev said: "Until the meeting for the 100th anniversary of Great October!"

The party anthem "The Internationale" was sung in festive voice beneath the vaults of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Honecker Receives Order of Lenin, Speaks

PM041747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87
Second Edition pp 1,4

[TASS report: "Order of Lenin for Erich Honecker"]

[Text] On 1 November in the Kremlin Comrade A.A. Gromyko presented the Order of Lenin to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The award was bestowed on him for services to development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union, his great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism, and in connection with his 75th birthday.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, other members of the GDR party and state delegation who are in Moscow for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and representatives of the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

In his speech at the award presentation ceremony Comrade A.A. Gromyko said:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker!

Esteemed guests from the GDR!

Comrades!

In the Russian language there is an old and beautiful phrase—comrade in arms. It describes a man who goes into battle side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with you. We often say that our people triumphed 70 years ago, during the days of Great October, because they were led by the party headed by Lenin and his comrades in arms. You, Comrade Honecker, are our comrade in arms in the great struggle for socialism and peace between peoples.

It is a pleasure for me to present you, our old, good comrade in arms, with the Order of Lenin. It has been bestowed on you for your services to development of

fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union and for your great personal contribution to strengthening of peace and socialism.

Today you, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, are receiving the order which bears the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world's working people. There is a certain symbolic importance in the fact that you have come from Berlin, a city which Lenin visited many times. Our Ilich knew well the Germany of that time and its people, as well as the German language. Today you symbolize that future on German soil about which Lenin was dreaming at the beginning of the century.

Your fate reflects, as it were, the very history of the struggle of the German working class for the cause of peace and social progress. In your youth, you joined the ranks of the German Communists who spearheaded the struggle against fascism. Back during that time you visited the Land of the Soviets, and you saw the projects of the first 5-year plans. These projects were being built by Soviet people, who were trying to transform a country, economically backward as a result of tsarist rule, into a mighty industrial socialist power.

Your contribution to establishment and development of a socialist German state, the GDR, is well known. Your life is the life worthy of a real Communist.

You stand at the head of the SED, the party leading the GDR people toward new successes in socialist building and paying constant concern to man and his welfare.

We are well aware how much the GDR and you personally are doing to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The working people welcome your steps in favor of the policy of peace, disarmament, and mutual understanding between peoples.

Our party values your services to strengthening of relations between the CPSU and the SED and between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The great restructuring under way in the economic and social spheres of development of Soviet society is unquestionably having a beneficial effect on expanding and deepening of cooperation between our country and the GDR.

Dear Comrade Honecker: Please accept our ardent congratulations in connection with the bestowal on you of the high state award of the Soviet Union. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sends you his congratulations and wishes of further success.

We wish you good health in your future fruitful work for the benefit of the fraternal people of the GDR and for the sake of peace and socialism and further strengthening of the indestructible friendship between our countries.

Accepting the award, Comrade Erich Honecker said in a reply speech:

Esteemed Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko!

Dear Soviet Comrades and Friends!

With deep emotion and sincere gratitude, I accept the Order of Lenin bestowed on me by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The name of Lenin and his cause are immeasurably dear to me. He was the leader and organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the founder of the Soviet state, a theoretician and a practitioner, a patriot and an internationalist, a revolutionary fighter and convinced humanist, a man such as are rare in history.

All kind of processes and transformations in the Soviet Union and far beyond its borders, dating back to October 1917 and extending to the present day, are connected with his struggle and his heritage.

It is a special honor for me to receive this, the highest order of the Soviet Union, and to receive it here in Moscow on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Red October.

You fittingly recalled Lenin's stay in Berlin. As we all know, very important events were connected with that time. Lenin's cause triumphed. We will never forget Lenin's cordial attitude to the German revolutionary workers movement and his faith in its victory.

We are proud of the fact that the socialist GDR has maintained a fraternal alliance with the USSR for 38 years now and is constantly deepening it.

I regard the high award which has been bestowed on me as an expression of high appreciation for SED activities and achievements of the GDR people.

Our party and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR have been, are, and will always be loyal friends and allies. They are marching in single combat formation in the struggle for socialism and peace.

Allow me to assure you, dear Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, that I will continue to spare no effort in the service of our noble common cause.

Thank you.

The speeches of A.A. Gromyko and E. Honecker were applauded by those present.

Correction, Comparison to Ortega Speech

The following item is being rerun containing the item published in the 3 November Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 71, providing the final missing portion and a

comparison from Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1345 GMT on 4 November, carrying a recording of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's speech. The Managua Domestic version has been compared to the Moscow Television Service Russian version revealing variations given in brackets:

*LD031451 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1227 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; Ortega speaks in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation—live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, esteemed comrades: I have brought fraternal combative greetings from the people of Sandino to the people of Lenin. (applause) Seventy years ago Nicaragua was occupied by U.S. troops. This has been the fate of a number of other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean basin. Thus did imperialism try to hinder the struggle for self-determination, independence, sovereignty, and peace that the restless peoples of America, who were full of determination to win their freedom, were waging.

Seventy years ago, under the leadership of Lenin and the wonderful party that he created and which became the vanguard of the proletariat, the working people of Russia turned the ideals that had been at the root of the splendid feat of the Paris Commune into reality. The light of liberation illuminated once and for all the country of the Soviets, the country of workers, soldiers, and peasants. The victory of October was the materialization of the teachings of Marx and Engels, their embodiment. Thanks to the creative spirit, and the boldness and firmness of the genius of Lenin, the triumph of October marked a new era in the history of mankind that proved that, yes, power could belong to the workers; it could belong to the peasants; it could belong to the working people. The heroic resistance of the Soviet people against counterrevolutionary intervention and fascism inspired the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean basin to struggle. Fresh revolutionary victories became possible—victories that relied on the firm will of the peoples to smash the chains of exploitation, and on the generous and resolute fighting solidarity of the Soviet Union.

Comrades! If today, 70 years after the October Revolution, peace is threatened by the aggressive policy of imperialism and the danger of destruction hangs over the whole of mankind, then this is the result of the hegemonic course of the ruling circles of the United States which are packing the sea, the land, and the sky with more and more nuclear weapons. In the face of this terrible threat the world demands the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, as was

suggested at the 27th CPSU Congress. The world demands new international ethics, something that was reflected in the Delhi declaration signed by Comrade Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi, that outstanding leader of the nonaligned movement. In this connection, Nicaragua fully supports Comrade Gorbachev's call for the elimination of nuclear weapons and for the genuine democratization of interstate relations.

We must respect the UN charter and strengthen all the structures of this organization including the international court. We also support the UN secretary general's proposal for the establishment of a center to promote a reduction in the danger of nuclear war. We welcome the steps being taken by the Soviet Union aimed at disarmament, and the proposals made at the meeting in Reykjavik. Mankind now expects that the forthcoming, new summit meeting on 7 December will lead to the achievement of agreements promoting detente and fostering more effective efforts in the name of peace.

Comrades, today, 70 years after Great October, there continues to live the creative power of the teachings of Lenin, who in 1917 wrote: To work, everyone to work, comrades! The cause of the revolution must be victorious, and it will! (applause) It is now being proclaimed with the same energy: restructuring is an imperative that is long due, it will give fresh vital strength to the first state of workers and peasants, born in October 1917, to the energy of the masses, where socialism itself is the living creation of the masses.

Respected Comrade Gorbachev, respected comrades, the Nicaraguan people, which 8 years ago liberated itself from oppression, from capitalist imperialist exploitation, is proud of its fraternal relations with the USSR and will never renounce them in spite of pressure, aggression, and blackmail. In April 1955, I visited the Soviet Union and met Comrade Gorbachev, and this led to U.S. congressmen giving hundreds of millions of dollars in order to sow death in our country. [...with the USSR. In April 1985, I visited the... (deleting passage, correcting year) ...Gorbachev, and this was used as a pretext by the U.S. Congressmen to approve \$100 million to continue sowing death among the Nicaraguan people. The U.S. Government... (correcting figure, rewording)] The U.S. government is currently demanding from Congress \$270 million and they will try to use our presence at this grand event in order to provide these \$270 million. But in spite of this danger, in spite of the fact that a decision will be made on these millions of dollars, in spite of pressure, in spite of aggression, in spite of blackmail, we shall not renounce our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. [applause]

Eight years ago we took the road of freedom and democracy for the people, having chosen a system based on the principles of a mixed economy, political pluralism, and nonalignment. However, for a period of 6 years and 10 months the ruling circles of the United States have been persistently waging an interventionist war with the aim of destroying the Sandinist People's Revolution. As a

result of U.S. aggression more than 45,700 Nicaraguans have died, and this in a country with a population of just over 3 million. Material damage to the country's trade and economic infrastructure, whose annual exports amount to only \$300 million, has reached \$3 billion. If the United States fell victim to such aggression, then over these 6 years and 10 months, proportionate to its population, it would lose about 3,134,700 people, as a result of terrorist acts like those that are committed by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

These losses would exceed the total number of people lost by the United States in all the wars it has participated in since World War I. The damage to the U.S. economy would be greater than that being inflicted upon it by the current economic crisis, which reveals the monstrous nature of the economic system advertised by the U.S. President as the most stable and prosperous. Nonetheless, faced with U.S. aggression and the threat of direct invasion, the people of Sandino have stood firm, are fighting, and will fight until complete victory. [applause]

The steadfastness and heroism of the people of Nicaragua have played a crucial role in defending the people's government, and have led to the formation of a broad Latin American front consisting of the Contadora group and the support group, which demands that the U.S. ruling circles establish a new kind of relationship. [...of the people of Nicaragua have led to...(deleting words)] The steadfastness and heroism of our people played a decisive role in defending our revolution, in the struggle for a just world, and in ensuring conditions which would enable the signing of the Guatemala agreement of 7 August this year. The international community has supported this agreement and believes that the leaders of the Central American countries will display firmness in order that its implementation, beginning on 5 November, will be effective. The U.S. Government is failing to comply with the decision of the UN international court demanding an immediate end to the aggression against Nicaragua, and is likewise refusing to respect the Guatemala agreement by continuing to carry out acts of terrorism against the Nicaraguan people. We have

already appealed, and shall continue to appeal, to the United States to begin a bilateral dialogue aimed at normalizing relations with Nicaragua.

Now, at this majestic event, where we have heard Comrade Gorbachev's wonderful report, a message from the Soviet people, a message from the CPSU, a message of peace... [changes thought] Comrade Gorbachev proposed to us here... [changes thought] and those \$270 million with which they are threatening us, threatening our country with aggression... [changes thought] Comrade Gorbachev proposed here that nuclear weapons be eliminated, and his proposals serve disarmament, serve peace. [...peace. Comrade Gorbachev has not proposed here the approval of \$270 million to attack a country that is legally recognized in the world. Comrade Gorbachev has not proposed here that new nuclear weapons be taken to space. His proposals serve... (supplying missing words, rewording for clarity)] All the speeches by delegations from different countries of the world contain an appeal for peace. For that reason, from this peace rostrum I propose to the U.S. Government that it conduct serious joint work in order to attain the peace the American people demand. [applause]

At this decisive moment for the consolidation of the revolutionary government, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as the vanguard of the working people, on behalf of the whole Nicaraguan people, expresses its gratitude for the selfless and generous support rendered to us over all these years by the CPSU together with the entire Soviet people. Despite the slander and the threats, we state that we have counted and will continue to count on the Soviet Union's support. We say to the Soviet people, workers, peasants, and all working people in the Soviet Union, we say to them that the tractors, the medicines, the food, the petroleum, and the firearms you send us make an invaluable contribution to the defense of Nicaragua's revolutionary government. Workers, peasants, young people, women, and all working people in Nicaragua willing to defend, to the last drop of blood, the freedom gained on 19 July, 1979, unite in the front ranks of this struggle. [applause] Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause] [...19 July 1979. (applause) Long live the...(deleting sentence)] Long live friendship between peoples. [applause] Long live peace! [applause]

Political & Social

Vienna Radio Interviews Yuriy Afanasyev
AU052125 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1700 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Report on interview given by Yuriy Afanasyev, "director of the Historical Archives in Moscow", to Austrian radio correspondent Franz Koessler in Moscow, date not given; with portions of Afanasyev's answers recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation in quotation marks]

[Text] [Afanasyev] "Lenin said that a jubilee should be used to reflect on what has not yet been achieved and on what was done wrongly. Hence, we must use this jubilee to reflect on the causes of the many difficulties which our society is experiencing. I believe that the festivities here will be also held in this spirit. There will be no fanfares and shouts of victory, but people will reflect on the future of our country, on the future of socialism." The reflection on one's own mistakes, Afanasyev thinks, requires much more time than reflection on the gains of the October Revolution. Throughout its entire 70-year history, the Soviet Union has never experienced what people in general might call a normal period of time, something that naturally does not justify the mistakes and failures. The fact, however, that it was impossible to develop the model of socialism which Lenin intended in the early twenties with his new economic policy, briefly termed NEP, must rather be regarded as the greatest failure of the Soviet Union in its entire history.

But there were also failures at a later date. Afanasyev also regards the short thaw under Khrushchev as a missed opportunity. "Then there was an opportunity for a truly fundamental renewal of our society after the 20th party congress which was not used, the onset of a renewal of our society and of its development in the direction of democratization. This chance was not exploited and not realized, quite the opposite. Shortly after the 20th party congress this chance was abandoned."

There are many reasons for this, Afanasyev says, and in seeking explanations one must not proceed in too sweeping a manner. The fact must naturally be taken into consideration that prerevolutionary Russia was an underdeveloped country without democratic traditions. Nor must one forget that, after the revolution, people were under pressure to do everything as rapidly as possible. All this, Afanasyev believes, explains the rise of Stalin. But it certainly is no justification for all the things that happened under Stalin. It is now indispensable for the future of the Soviet Union to examine that period of time accurately and truthfully. "If we do not define and qualify the period of Stalinism from the theoretical point of view, we are unable to answer the question as to what perestroika—restructuring—means, properly speaking, as to what we actually wish to restructure. To be able to answer that question, one must have a clearcut idea of how the economic, social, and intellectual structures

have formed in this country. We cannot regard our history as a series of individual events but as a continuous process out of which certain structures have evolved. But if we do not take all these things into consideration, I think, to put it quite clearly, that perestroika cannot succeed. This is why dealing with this period of time is becoming increasingly important, because, as it were, we are still living under Stalinism, even though we are saying that we are living at a great time. Perestroika is actually still ahead of us. It is of a revolutionary nature and has been called upon to touch on the foundations of our society."

As far as criticism of the past is concerned, there can be no limits in this respect. Criticism cannot be artificially stopped at a certain point. It is impossible to say: up to here, and no further. "After all, it contradicts human reason to do a thing like that. For me criticism also implies understanding. I conceive criticism as a perception, and criticism and the process of perception are one and the same thing to me. The Stalin era must be understood as a whole. Otherwise it is impossible to eradicate the Stalinist roots."

As far as the time before Stalin is concerned, Afanasyev believes that it could be termed the golden era of the Soviet Union and the golden twenties, applied not only to culture. "There was pluralism in the twenties, a pluralism which reflects life, and I also believe that pluralism is not just a matter of the past but that it also is a matter of the future of socialism. Life under socialism must be multifaceted in every respect, in the economic, social, and cultural fields. There is no doubt about that. Unfortunately, under Stalin the concept of socialism turned out to be something entirely different, something that was making things uniform, monolithic. This ultimately resulted in a standstill and in those deformations of socialism which were a reality even after Stalin and under Brezhnev."

There only remains the question of rehabilitating all those who were branded by Stalin as enemies of the state and killed. In Afanasyev's view there is hardly anybody in the Soviet Union today who believes that these charges are true. There is absolutely no doubt for most people that the charges against the entire opposition were absolutely unfounded, charges such as being agents of imperialism, and so forth. Hence the rehabilitation of the people who were so incriminated can only be a question of time. There never was a state criminal Bukharin, for example, and this is what people are saying openly today. It is, properly speaking, quite clear that Stalin exploited these charges to physically eliminate the opposition. "But there is also another aspect of the problem, that is the political position of various people at various stages of history. It really is necessary to research these positions down to the bottom and to find out to what extent Bukharin's ideas, for example, agreed with the logic and facts of that time. Only from this scientific point of view is it possible to judge his conduct, his position in the party, his role in the construction of

socialism, and there is a great deal of work waiting for us in this field, and I believe that it will be very fruitful. I believe that many of Bukharin's ideas were unrealistic, but that they proceeded from quite concrete premises and that they are greatly important for the study of the history of our country, the history of Bolshevism."

Zagladin Discusses October Revolution

*LD051922 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1515 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Program entitled "The Modern World and the Workers' Movement" presented by Professor B.I. Koval with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Koval] Vadim Valentinovich, this program is being shown on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and so it is natural that one of the central questions is the question of the continuity of the ideas of October and the experience of October, and the present stage of the development of the class struggle in the world and the liberation movement in the world. Some people in the West believe that this link has been broken and that it no longer exists. I think that this is by no means so. What is your opinion?

[Zagladin] Well, you know, if you are speaking in the overall historical context, that the whole liberation struggle and the struggle for social progress which has been waged over the course of centuries, is all successively linked. It is perfectly obvious that all the social battles, the battles for social progress and the class struggle of the proletariat, first and foremost, since the October Revolution, to one degree or another, the whole thing is successively linked with October, with its experience and with its social and political consequences.

Today, 70 years after the October Revolution, a considerable section of mankind has already embarked on the path of socialism—I have in mind the countries of the socialist world. In other parts of the world an ever growing number of people are taking the path of the struggle for socialism. These are the working class, Communist parties and many other social forces. There are huge forces in the developing world—revolutionary democrats, and not just them. Of course, many of these forces have various ways of understanding what socialism is, how to approach it, how to create it, but the common striving toward socialism has undoubtedly been stimulated by the Great October Revolution and the influence of this stimulus continues to widen. Continuity has never meant—and nor does it today—a repetition, an automatic repetition, of the ways, forms and methods of the revolutionary struggle. All this is being renewed all the time and moving forward, and the very concept of socialism and ways toward it are being enriched.

Much was said in the report at our 27th congress about the modern world. A realistic picture was presented of it. This is our concept of the modern world—a varied, but at the same time in many ways a united one, interlinked and yet also divided by differences. This concept met with support in many broad circles of public opinion. The conclusions from this analysis in the foreign-political context have been made. They lie in our program for the struggle for an all-embracing international security, the program for a nuclear-free world, and so on. But as far as the revolutionary struggle and the struggle for social progress are concerned, these conclusions are, in my opinion, far from being finalized. Work is, of course, going ahead, but this analysis is necessary, and conclusions from it are necessary because here we are evidently encountering certain difficulties.

[Koval] In connection with this I have this question, Vadim Valentinovich. In my opinion, we have a very complicated problem as to how to combine the struggle for the class interests of the proletariat with interests which are common to all mankind, including psychological ones, the problems of peace, hunger and development.

[Zagladin] Yes, generally speaking, the problems are many. The developments after the October Revolution created, on the one hand, new opportunities for social progress and, on the other hand, new problems and new difficulties. One may put it this way—the path became wider, but this does not mean that it became easier. It may be that in some cases it became more winding, and in some places longer. Indeed, you are right, the main problem is that today we must present very precisely the interrelation, the interlink and perhaps, the inter-influence of the struggle for values common to all mankind and for solving problems common to all mankind, and the struggle for class values and for solving class problems. Well, this common-to-all-mankind aspect remained to one side for a long time simply because the class problems, which had been tackled in a national framework, were more acute. Nowadays the situation has altered simply because problems common to all mankind have become extremely acute and the issue now is—either we solve them or else mankind will cease to exist. Strictly speaking, it is this problem—the problem of survival—which is the main global problem, common to all mankind, which exists today.

Now these problems have come to the forefront, but how do we combine them with class, with national ones? These questions are still, in many ways, not clear. So it is that in these conditions what really presents difficulties is the idea that the way to maintain the tempo and shape of future social progress is changing. Many concepts which were true at the time no longer apply. Now I believe there will be combinations of different kinds of processes, first and foremost I am talking about relations between two worlds playing an immense role. These will be relations of peace but relations of confrontation, cooperation and interaction.

Further, new processes will occur in the capitalist world. Evidently, there will be certain multi-stage transformations in the substance of its democratic nature. Then, what is happening in the socialist system will have an immense influence on the world, and its process of renewal will, of course, play its part. Finally, how the struggle to transform international relations and for a new order in the economy, and for democratization of international life as a whole proceeds will have an immense influence. So this situation of the combination of problems which are common to all mankind and national and class problems provides immense new opportunities for different forces to close ranks, but how this is to be done, and how to overcome barriers, preconceptions and prejudices, and simply how to arrange a normal dialogue between very different peoples and currents, this matter is, of course, a very complex one. In these conditions Communists have an immense role to play. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and his speeches and meetings with our guests show our approaches and formulate our opinions on all these problems.

Continuity, about which we were speaking at the outset, continuity of the cause, comprises, of course, first and foremost, continuity of ideas and continuity of theoretical approaches, and it is far from being an accident that the world today in many ways is sustained by ideas which were born in the period of the October Revolution: ideas of peace and social progress, the solution to the national question, true equality of rights of nations and true implementation of the rights of nations to self-determination. In short, continuity of ideas lives on, and continuity in causes also lives on, but, together with continuity, many new things are emerging and the subsequent advancement in the struggle for social progress will be inspired both by the ideas of October and the ideas of consequent socialist liberation movements and the new ideas which are being accumulated today during the liberation struggle of the peoples.

[Koval] Thank you very much.

Gorbachev, Leaders Sign Kovalenko Obituary
PM051537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 87
Morning Edition p 2

["Obituary of Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko"]

[Excerpts] Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU since 1931, and personal pensioner of union status, died suddenly on 2 November 1987 at the age of 77.

A.V. Kovalenko was born into a peasant family in the village of Nikolayevka, in Poltava Oblast's Novosanzharskiy Rayon, in 1909. [passage omitted]

A.V. Kovalenko was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 22d-26th party congresses and was a deputy of the 6th-11th USSR Supreme Soviets.

Wherever the party sent him A.V. Kovalenko worked with a high sense of responsibility and, sparing no effort, showed extraordinary organizational ability, will, and persistence to solve tasks set. His inherent high sense of party principle and exactingness was allied to a responsive, solicitous attitude to people and personal modesty.

A.V. Kovalenko was decorated for his service to the Communist Party and Soviet state: He was twice made a Hero of Socialist Labor, received six Orders of Lenin, and was awarded the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Patriotic War First Class, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of Friendship of the Peoples, two Orders of the Red Banner, and medals.

The memory of Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko, a true son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, will remain for ever in our hearts.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.F. Solov'yev, N.V. Talyzin, D.T. Yazov, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, N.Ye. Kruchina, I.I. Skiba, Ye.Z. Razumov, V.P. Mozhin, T.N. Menteshashvili, F.I. Loshchenkov, A.N. Balandin, A.F. Ponomarev, and V.P. Mysnichenko.

Ustinov City Given Back Original Name
PM051151 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY
PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 40 p 859

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 693 of 19 June 1987: "On A Partial Amendment to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution of 27 December 1984 'On the Perpetuation of the Memory of D.F. Ustinov'"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin—The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolve:

1. To support the proposal from working people in the capital of the Udmurt ASSR on naming a newly formed rayon in the city and the "Izhmash" Production Association for D.F. Ustinov.

2. To rescind Point 1 of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1274 of 27 December 1984 (*Sobraniye Postanovleniy Pravitelstva SSSR, 1985, No 2, Item 6*) and retain the former name of the city of Izhevsk.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Leaders Address Courses for Leading Cadres

PM031809 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Studies for Leaders of Intersector Scientific and Technical Complexes"]

[Text] A major role in assimilating the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution and leading the world in its most important directions is played by the new way of integrating science and production—intersector scientific and technical complexes. Created comparatively recently, they have begun work on coordinating the efforts of academic and sector science, VUZ's, and associations and enterprises in different sectors of the national economy to develop, assimilate, and produce [tirazhirovat] new generations of equipment and technology. At the same time many problems connected with shortcomings in the economic mechanism of their operation have accumulated in the activity of intersector scientific and technical complexes. Classes with the leaders of intersector scientific and technical complexes at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute for Improving the Skills of Leaders in the Top Echelon of State Administration were devoted to examining these questions.

Following a special program, they studied the problems of contemporary economic and scientific and technical policy, the radical restructuring of management, the improvement of planning, and the use of economic methods in accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In the study process much attention was paid to familiarization with the work experience of the "Mekhanobr," "Rotor," "Mikrokhirurgiya Glaza," and "Nadezhnost Mashin" intersector scientific and technical complexes. The students exchanged opinions on key questions of restructuring the economic mechanism and foreign economic activity. The studies ended with the preparation and discussion of practical proposals to increase efficiency in the work of intersector scientific and technical complexes in the new conditions of economic management.

B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician A.G. Aganbegyan; Academician N.N. Moiseyev; L.I. Abalkin, P.G. Bunich, and V.I. Revnivitsev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences;

S.N. Fedorov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; S.P. Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; L.I. Rozenova, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; B.Ye. Kurakin, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstat, and professors and lecturers of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy addressed the students.

Military

Air Defenses Will Prevent Border Violations

PM061505 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 44, 2-8
Nov 87 (Signed to Press 2-8 Nov 87) p 9

[Sergey Dvigantsev article: "1937-1947: General Ivan Tretyak"]

[Excerpts] Everyone's mind was on the war for 1,418 days and nights. Victory was ours! We upheld the life and future of our country, of socialism, of all mankind.

Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labor Army General Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak is a man of the state. He is a deputy in the supreme organ of people's power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a member of the CPSU Central Committee. In the Soviet Army, he has been assigned one of the most responsible and most important sectors. On the eve of October's 70th anniversary, Gen Tretyak received a new appointment and took over as commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces.

Just look at the photograph, readers: This is how Ivan Tretyak embarked on his military path—a "beardless" young man with two pips on the collar, a wartime lieutenant.

But our conversation with the commander in chief began with the mention of events that are quite recent, memorable, and not too pleasant: I asked about the Rust flight. The army general hardly hesitated with his reply:

"The Central Committee Politburo has already made its assessment of the event, and it is known to everyone.... When going on combat alert duty, Air Defense Forces servicemen receive the order: 'Prevent any violation of the state border by aircraft belonging to foreign states!' Let me emphasize that we are talking about combat alert, and this is a combat order! How was the nonperformance of this order possible? Omitting the details, I would make what I believe to be the main point: There was no commander capable of making a responsible decision. The blips on radar screens have a brief and succinct codename: 'targets.' Any target must be detected, identified, and hit [porazhena]. I, as commander in chief, am personally responsible for this. Therefore, I would advise no one to make a similar attempt. No one!"

These two words—responsibility and target—are key terms in understanding serviceman Ivan Tretyak's life and career. He always clearly perceived the target of life and treated its achievement with the utmost responsibility. [passage omitted]

"After the war, I stayed on in the regular army," Gen I.M. Tretyak said. "Actually, I could not imagine any other life for me. I graduated from the M.V. Frunze Academy, did staff duty, commanded a regiment again, and then a division. A commander must constantly learn, and I graduated from another academy—the General Staff Academy. Learn in order to teach others—that was the principle in the military districts that I had opportunity to command, the Belorussian and Far Eastern Districts."

I asked the commander in chief: How can officers who have never experienced war become troop leaders today? He thought this over, then started reminiscing. Aleksey Ivanovich Semirenko, commander of a training tank division.... On one occasion, his tank crews hit an unusual target with four shells during practice shooting—a peaked cap. The unit was stationed in the Polesye marshes, but the cleanliness and comfort in the camps and barracks were equal to those in a capital city.

He recalls Lieutenant General Alfred Grigoryevich Gaponenko as commander of a motorized rifle regiment. During combat fire practice, the former tank officer remained clear-headed in the new role he had to play and confidently conducted the battle.

"What is the source of their strength? They are educated, highly professional servicemen. They are excellent commanders as well, capable of working with people. You must be demanding and must also show concern; you must be a general and a human being at the same time. I am often grieved to notice that this quality of humanity is not to be found even among squad commanders.... As far as I can recall, I always used to visit units, military camps, and outposts. Do you know what the first thing I got down to was upon taking over command of the Far Eastern Military District? Construction work: Comfortable military camps were built in isolated garrisons; housing blocks built of stone were built, capable of withstanding earthquakes up to Force 10. Club, dining room, subsidiary farms—these were mandatory. Of course, a military unit is not a recreation and culture park, but the personnel must be provided with the necessary living conditions. Then they will be happier to serve, and service demandingness can be stricter in exchange. The commander's concern in the Far East is a matter of grand strategy. Anyone looking at these military camps (and they are no secret to today's media) would understand: Here is part of the homeland."

Army Gen Tretyak has remained true to himself in his new post: He is learning, getting familiar with new equipment, and teaching the skills of command to others, showing paternal concern for each one of his servicemen and sternness toward any culprits. He asked that the

"culprits" not be mentioned by name in the newspaper but went as far as saying: In today's officer corps, there is much cause for serious concern....

I asked why his sons had not followed their father's footsteps along the military career path? He answered: Because it was their father's career. They did not wish to make a career on the strength of my name. It is no secret that such things do happen in the army, even to people whose fathers are not generals. People willing to oblige can always be found. Ivan Moiseyevich smiled and described a recent stroll he took with his older son Stanislav in Minsk. The general was, of course, in civilian clothes. No one recognized him, the commander of the Belorussian Military District for almost 10 years, but almost every passer-by exchanged greetings with his son. A respected person, a gifted physician and surgeon. He felt slightly jealous but proud of his son's fame.

This is what he told me: Let him treat people well. We military will defend them well.

Life in Air Defense Company Viewed

PM061335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
5 Nov 87 Single Edition p 2

[Colonel A. Yurkin article under the rubric "Sentinels of Air Borders": "By a Steep Wave"]

[Text] Air Defense Forces—"Attention! Information on 'Atlantic' to be reported every 30 seconds!"

Captain Sergey Mayenkov, commander of a radar company, put the microphone to one side, and an anxious silence descended on the control center. "Atlantic" is a NATO reconnaissance aircraft. Only a minute earlier, when Private 1st Class Yuldash Akhmedov, senior operator, and I had been following "Atlantic's" flight, the situation in the air was still relatively quiet. A couple of our fighters were keeping to a course parallel with the reconnaissance aircraft. The sweep beam was picking up the reconnaissance aircraft well. It appeared as a bright dot on the display unit, creeping along the line of the state border marked on the screen. My dark-complexioned neighbor, tall and strong, was relaying information on the aerial target, and behind our backs a soldier was representing it on a plotting board. What, then, had happened during that minute? From some barely perceptible signs, Mayenkov had noticed a change in "Atlantic's" course. The aircraft had begun to draw closer to the border. Hence the order: Report on it every 30 seconds.

Suddenly there was a new change in the situation.

"I observe two targets!"—Pfc Akhmedov reported, naming the square on the code diagram. "They are not responding to an inquiry...."

Marks have appeared on the screen, at the very edge of the field. The specialists could tell from the nature of their movement that NATO fighters had entered the

zone. Radar operators know them by the trace they leave, a provocative one, to put it mildly. At first they fly at middle altitudes, and then they descend sharply and fly over the water so that later, right by the border, they can climb and depart. It is harder to keep track of them with such a mode of operation in flight, but Mayenkov's company has never yet lost a target. This time too, thanks to the reconnaissance aircraft's early detection, our air link took off in good time. On the screen, we could see our fighters approaching the border to put a stop to a possible violation of the air borders.

"'Salamander,' take care! No 135 is coming back. It will soon enter your zone...."

"Salamander" is the company's call sign. The company is forewarned by the radio technology battalion's command post.

Captain Mayenkov issues an instruction to the crews, while himself continuing to follow "Atlantic's" maneuvers carefully. It is now important for the radar operators' commander to guess the reconnaissance aircraft's plan and foresee development of the situation. The flight is marked as a continuous line on the plotting board. Right by the border, it curves sharply and heads for the sea.

"Our fighters prevent it from working," Mayenkov explained the maneuver, "And now it is trying to shake them off...."

The reconnaissance aircraft changed course and altitude, but the fighters did not lose sight of it. They began returning to their airfield only after they had seen off the NATO aircraft far into neutral waters. Only after that did Capt Mayenkov, company commander, breathe easily. But the aerial situation still remained tense—foreign aircraft were near the border. The radar operators did not lose sight of them for a single second until they headed for home.

But now the situation in the air has become less tense, and, things have become lighter, as it were, and more spacious here too, in the control center. Capt Mayenkov looked at radar operator Pfc Akhmedov with gratitude and nodded to him. The latter answered the officer with a white-toothed smile. It was a fleeting, silent dialogue between commander and subordinate, between like-minded people fulfilling a single task. I thought: How important it is, this mutual understanding and mental oneness.

I looked at them, observed them during their combat work, and could not help thinking: What tremendous responsibility these young boys bear.

"Our soldiers mature quickly," Senior Lieutenant Andrey Tesanyuk, company deputy commander for political affairs, said of his subordinates. "The situation and the feeling of the border educate them."

"The first wave has passed," Capt Mayenkov summed up the work. "Let us see what will happen next...."

They are steep, these waves. Senior Lieutenant Andrey Lunev, commander of the neighboring radar company, told me how his first day began on taking up his post.

"Eight reconnaissance aircraft succeeded one another. I got to my bed toward midnight, but before I could take off my boots there came a signal: 'Caravel' in the air!"

That was a hard night for Lunev and his subordinates. But it was not his first one. He had encountered foreign reconnaissance aircraft almost every day while serving at the edge of our land, on the shore of another sea. Both there and here reconnaissance aircraft bear the sonorous names of "Neptunes," "Atlantics," "Caravels...." But they have just one purpose—to spy. We have to keep a sharp lookout for them.

Mayenkov burst out laughing when I told him of his neighbor's first day as a commander. Why remember, he said—the first step is the hardest. Sergey Ivanovich himself is constantly "in contact" with NATO "guests." He told me the total number of them—the figure defies imagination, unless you see with your own eyes the strenuous nature of the company's combat work.

"We are used to this regime," Mayenkov said. "The officers set an example...."

They have neither offices nor studies here. They are always and everywhere on view to their subordinates and are with them. There is a respectful and deferential attitude toward the company commander here. It did not come about today or even yesterday, but during the times when he drove in the first peg on the site of the future position, slept with the soldiers in a canvas tent, in searing winds, and during brief breaks in combat work. The son and grandson of Communists, of the Mayenkofs, he himself understands his party duty as a commander to be as close as possible to people, not in appeals or at meetings, but in everyday life.

Pfc Akhmedov, with whom we had spent several hours at the screen, told me confidentially that Sergey Ivanovich knows every soldier and sergeant. He remembers that his—Yuldash's—wife is called Malakhata, while his little son is called Umitdzhan. The operator's eyes took on a warmth when he described how the commander sometimes puts his hand on his shoulder and asks: "Umitdzhan means joyful hope, does he not, Yuldash Sadikovich?"

Does he know how these simple words warm and reduce tension and give a soldier added strength for such a struggle against spy aircraft? I think he knows....

The cohesion of the company collective can also be seen in the respectful attitude toward the commander. He has united them in a single common cause of state importance. The subunit has borne the title "excellent" for 2 years, and every soldier and sergeant here has two or three specialties.

The radar operators have many difficulties. They cannot all be resolved through the company's own efforts. Senior Lieutenant Igor Ivanov, secretary of the subunit's party organization, told me how he had gone to the training ground with his subordinates and how they had won an excellent assessment. He became animated while telling his story, but I could see the officer was generally depressed about something. What was the matter? It turned out that it was to do with the young officer's domestic circumstances. This is how they stood: He himself was essentially always with his subordinates, while his wife and little daughter were elsewhere. No, Igor Grigoryevich does not complain about service, is accustomed to the rhythm of combat work, and has been elected as the Communists' leader for a second term, but nothing is happening about an apartment....

"Not one of our officers has an apartment," the political worker complained. "Everyone knows this, but there is nothing but promises. We each find shelter where we can...."

The company did not even have a barrack. Soldiers and sergeants still live under frontline conditions, in a concrete shelter, and are fed in the covered back of a truck adapted as a kitchen and dining room. However, the rank-and-file radar operators have the prospect of improving their domestic conditions: They have built a barrack with their own hands and were carrying out the last finishing work at the time of my arrival. But a house for officers cannot be built with their own resources. There is no plan, means, materials....

I learned of the domestic disorder because I took an interest in that. They themselves did not complain. But is it really impossible to resolve this problem without

complaints? Is it really such a complex problem to build a barrack for a few dozen men and a little block for five families? Today, we know, no one sees anything remarkable in this: A settlement of 100 good-quality houses can grow up in a month or two. Live and be happy. But here a combat subunit is fulfilling a responsible task of state importance, and this is the attitude toward these people....

...I took my leave of the company commander at the entrance to the control center. A cold wind, heavy with dampness, was blowing from the sea. He came out to see me off, but I could see the officer's thoughts were still there, in the control center. I looked at him and thought that his coeval was living and working quietly somewhere in a big city, strolling with his children, ignorant of the fact that there are people at some remote "point" who are doing combat service every minute. I did not have time to say this to Sergey Ivanovich. The armored door opened slightly, and the commander was told:

"We have received a signal: 'Salamander,' make ready!"

Capt Mayenkov excused himself, hurriedly shook my hand, and dived through the door. For him, combat work had begun. Back in the radio technological unit headquarters, I was told that the company was carrying out reconnaissance and accompanying aerial targets in a regular wave of NATO aircraft. There, too, I was asked to find out at the Air Defense Forces Cadre Directorate the fate of the submission for early conferment of military rank on the company commander. They said they had sent it in, but it had disappeared without trace.... Mayenkov had said nothing about that to me. He is accustomed to relying on himself, on his own resources in everything. That is what he is like, my combat contemporary.

My meeting with the radar operators was brief. I have told you everything about them that I saw. I have only changed the company call sign.